

Sheep and Goat Raiser

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NOVEMBER, 1952



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San Angelo, November 10, 11, 12**

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Non-member subscriptions should be sent to Magazine Office direct. Dues to Association Office.

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STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, Etc. Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912 of

THE SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER

Published at

San Angelo, Texas, for October 1, 1952
County of Tom Green,
State of Texas

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. M. Phillips, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher and editor of the Sheep and Goat Raiser and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of the form to-wit:

That the name and address of the publisher, owner and editor is H. M. Phillips, Editor, Texas, Managing Editor, none, Business Manager, Mrs. Lucille Chapman.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees, or other securities are: None.

H. M. PHILLIPS, Editor
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of September, 1952.

Lucille Hopkins, Notary Public
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We're Going to Vote for Because - - -

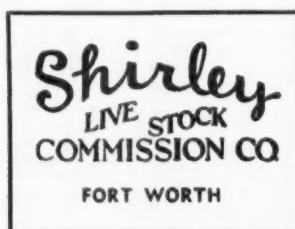
For several months now, you and I and we have heard radio and television programs, during the national conventions of both the Democratic and Republican parties — since they selected their nominees for President and Vice-President, we have heard radio and television programs, personal visit speeches from both party candidates, each trying to tell their reasons for you to vote for their party on November 4. Some of these speeches were well-prepared and delivered, with good reasons offered for their party, other speeches were empty and poorly worded as they tried to defame their opponents instead of telling of their own good merits.

We commission men here on the yards are like the Republicans and Democrats, we all want your votes (business). Instead of trying to tell you about the shortcomings of our competitors, we try to tell you how good our own firm is. All of our competitors are good, tried and reliable firms, all are fully bonded for your protection, all are working to get you to ship and reship to their firm.

We of the Shirley Livestock Commission Company operating on the most dependable market during all kinds of times, good or bad, and this is the Fort Worth market, and we offer you our services and this is our platform. Our cattle and calf salesmen, John Birdsong and Vern Allen, have 40 and 35 years of actual experience in handling of cattle and calves and are now handling their share of cattle and calf shipments. Rufus Welch, our hog salesman, is carrying the torch in the hog yards and is upholding the leadership in hog sales that Clint built up over 20 years ago. You will find him on the job working for you. Now we go into the sheep barns, where you will find Clint Shirley, with 37 years experience, with his stick of chalk sorting and selling your sheep and lambs so they will bring you the most \$\$\$. He is assisted by Don Ryan, who Clint thinks is okay to fill his shoes if necessary. Clint has had the pleasure of selling more sheep during the past seven years than anyone and during the past 25 years, has sold over 5,000,000 sheep and lambs on the Fort Worth market. We think this is a record for any salesman. A shipment of cattle, calves, hogs or sheep from you to Shirley will prove satisfactory.

We started out to tell you who we were going to vote for and why, so we will let you in on our secret. We are going to vote for the man of our choice and we think you should, too, and if we had any livestock to sell, we would bill them to Shirley, your champion, and we think that you should, too, and you will see why more livestock men in the Southwest bill 'em to Shirley and continue to say . . .

"Shirley's Sales Service Still Satisfies"



| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| CLINT SHIRLEY, Sheep | JOHN BIRDSONG, Cattle |
| DON RYAN, Sheep | VERN ALLEN, Calves |
| RUFUS WELCH, Hogs | |
| PHIL QUINLIVAN, Cashier | |



Texas Wool and Mohair Week Proclaimed

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Austin, Texas

GREETINGS:

Sheep and goat raising are an integral part of Texas economy, and wool and mohair contribute a healthy share of the State's agricultural income.

While present drought conditions have been detrimental to sheep and goat raising when comparisons are drawn with years of normal rainfall, these adverse conditions serve in one respect to emphasize the industry's important position in the economy of our state and nation.

For instance, millions of acres of Texas lands which otherwise would be unproductive are yielding an income from sheep and goats, thus filling an important place in the agricultural picture. The industry plays a vital role in our rearmament, also, since wool, mohair and meat all are essential to the nation's defense program.

THEREFORE, I, as Governor of Texas, do hereby designate the week of November 9-16, 1952, as

TEXAS WOOL AND MOHAIR WEEK

and take this opportunity to call attention to Texas' leadership in the field of wool and mohair production, and the valuable economic contribution this production is making to the state.

In official recognition whereof, I hereby affix my signature this 22nd day of October, 1952.

(Signed) ALLAN SHIVERS
Governor of Texas

A Farewell Message From the President

I MADE the statement when I was elected your President that the Association had me for a year along with the drouth, and I didn't know which was the worse for the sheep raising industry. To date there has been very little change in the drouth, but I hope before this gets into print conditions have changed for the better.

We were exceedingly busy the first seven months of my administration, and I feel we accomplished a great deal during that period. Sheep scabies was raging over Texas at that time, and, with the help of our Livestock Sanitary Board, this is practically under control. We hope all restrictions on sheep movement will be lifted soon. Then we spent months and several thousand dollars working out a labor agreement with Mexico. We were not satisfied with the agreement, but it was the best we could do. We were responsible for reduced freight rates last spring on hay and cotton seed products, and Texas was represented in all lamb decontrol hearings.

I am disappointed in our dues collections. I don't believe a lot of sheepmen realize the importance of being represented by an organized group that has every man's interest alike. We would be left out in the cold on all our problems if it were not for our State and National organiza-



JOHN T. WILLIAMS

tions. The dues are not high and I urge you, individually, to see that they are sent in.

It has been a pleasure to be your President. The honor of serving men of my own vocation has been a rich experience for me.

JNO. T. WILLIAMS, Pres.

Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

Committee Notes— Association Activities for 1952

1. **Wool and Mohair Marketing** — Fred Earwood, Committee Chairman — Chief work during year — ways and means of stimulating wool sales. Helped formulate details of wool loan. Tried to get Secretary of Treasury to impose countervailing duties on wool and wool top imports from South America — Tariff Commission hear-

ings under Section 22 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1949 — Berry Amendment. Complete activities of Association and this Committee will be given in report by President Williams and Chairman Earwood.

2. **Lamb Committee** — Aubrey DeLong, Committee Chairman — Most important work on trying to get rid of

OPS controls on marketing of lambs, including old crop lamb — Partly successful.

3. **Scabies** — Penrose Metcalfe, Committee Chairman — Special committee appointed two years ago. Work on elimination of scabies progressing well.

4. **Mexican Labor** — W. B. Wilson, Committee Chairman — Wound up successful year's work — Worked first to get good legislation and then to get a good agreement with Mexico which would include ranchmen.

5. **Other committees' work during year** — Predatory Animal, Jimmie Maddox, Chairman; Livestock Theft,

Stanton Bundy, Jr., Chairman; Traffic, J. T. Davis, Chairman; Warehouse and Dues, Conrad Holekamp, Chairman; and College Research and Extension, Leo Richardson, Chairman.

All activities will be reported to membership by President Williams. Committees will meet first day to consider new problems affecting industry. Committees will report during convention and recommend new course of action for Association for 1953. Any member having a problem should present it to particular committee or send it to Association office prior to convention opening.

Association Officials



WALTER PFLUGER
Second Vice-President



PENROSE METCALFE
First Vice-President



ERNEST WILLIAMS
Secretary



MRS. W. B. WILSON
Auxiliary President

Wool Sales in Texas

AND THERE'S about four to six million pounds of wool left in Texas. That's what the wool buyers say, although none seem to know any exact figures. There are three warehouses taking advantage of the government wool loan program in a sizable way and more seem to be giving the proposition some thought. Henry Maginot in charge of the appraisal program says that some four million pounds have been appraised. Frank Roddie & Company, Brady; Hollis Blackwell, Goldthwaite, and Conrad Holecamp's Junction Wool and Mohair Company,

Junction, have about evenly divided approximately three million pounds of wool now in the government loan program.

It is estimated that between eleven and twelve million pounds of wool have been sold in Texas in the past six weeks with most of the Texas buyers getting in the scramble. The prices have varied widely but most ranchmen and buyers feel that prices have been very fair. The market, while slowing down in activity, seems to be strengthening. About four or five million pounds of all types of wool remain in

growers' hands and about 700,000 pounds of mohair.

Jack Hughes and Tom Parker of Emery, Russell & Goodrich, Inc., are estimated to have purchased some three million pounds of wool during the last few weeks, of which more than half was 1951 fall wool. Sonora Wool and Mohair Company sold 100,000 pounds of fall wool at 52 cents. Hughes participated also in a 600,000-pound fall wool sale of the Producers Company, Del Rio, at 52 cents, taking 25,000 pounds; also, 200,000 pounds from the Sanderson Wool Commission Co., 120,000 pounds from the Marfa Wool & Mohair Co., 370,000 pounds of 12-months from Ranchman's Wool & Mohair Co., Ingram, some crossbred wool bringing 70 cents. Other purchases: car from Uvalde Producers; 225,000 from Uvalde Wool and Mohair Co.; 130,000 from L. Schwartz, 120,000 from Horner's, Uvalde; 100,000 from Bandera County Ranchmen and Farmers' Ass'n; 105,000 from the Big Bend Wool & Mohair Company, Marfa, and the Sanderson Wool and Mohair Co., Sanderson; and a carload from the Del Rio Wool and Mohair Co., Del Rio, all fall wool. Hughes also got about 80,000 pounds of 12 months wool from Bandera and a carload from Ingram. Parker purchased the 12-month graded wool of the Sonora Wool and Mohair Company consisting of 330,000 pounds at an average of approximately 75 cents.

The National Worsted Mills, Inc., through Charles Stamp, purchased in San Angelo the 46,000 pounds of 12-months wool from the Joe Blakeney Warehouse, at 50-58½ cents a pound, 62,000 pounds of Western Wool and Mohair Co., at 57 cents, and the 50,000-pound Harris clip of the Santa Rita Wool Co. at 58½ cents.

The Colonial Wool Company, Inc., through George Allison, San Angelo, purchased in early October 200,000 pounds of 12-months wool from the Blakeney warehouse at 61½ to 65 cents. He also purchased a substantial part of the 600,000-pound sale of fall wool of the Producers at Del Rio at 49-52 cents.

Hallowell, Jones & Donald, Boston, through G. W. Rome Shield, purchased 150,000 pounds of fall wool at 52 cents from the Producers, Del Rio, and about three cars of 8 months at Uvalde at 55 cents. He also purchased 310,000 pounds of select wool from the Sonora Wool and Mohair Company. He purchased two cars of 8 months wool, current clip, at 55½ cents and two of 12 months at 60½ cents from Uvalde warehouses. His October purchases have approximated 1,000,000 pounds.

Winslow & Company, Boston, through Clyde Young, Lampasas, has purchased some 400,000 pounds of wool from the Wool Growers Warehouse, San Angelo. Some 70,000 pounds of good 12-months wool brought around 67 cents.

Forte, Dupee, Sawyer & Company, Boston, represented by C. J. Webre, San Angelo, and Jack Taylor, Kerrville, purchased 125,000 pounds of 8-months wool from the Sonora Wool and Mohair Company at 58 cents; also a car from the Producers at Del Rio at 57 cents. The firm also purchased more than 100,000 pounds of

12-months wool at 53-60 cents from various warehouses. Another purchase was 100,000 pounds of 12-months wool from the Big Bend Warehouse, Alpine, at 43 to 65 cents.

The Wool Distributing Co., Boston, through W. F. (Son) Drake, San Angelo, purchased the 1951-52 8-months clip and the fall clips of the Continental Ranch Company, Del Rio, at 63½ cents and 53½ cents per pound, for approximately 205,000 pounds. Also purchased was 100,000 pounds of ewe and lamb wool from Roddie & Company, Brady, at prices to 76½ cents a pound.

The Owen Bros. lamb clip at San Saba was sold through the Hollis Blackwell Warehouse there for 68 cents a pound.

J. M. Lea, San Angelo wool buyer, purchased in early October 100,000 pounds of fall wool from the Blakeney warehouse, San Angelo. He purchased a car of 8-months from Roddie & Co., Brady, at 60 cents, and the Chas. Schreiner, Jr., clip from the Junction warehouse at 75 cents. At Sonora he purchased about 600,000 pounds.

Prouvost, Lefevre & Company, Boston, through Ensie Oglesby, San Angelo, purchased 100,000 pounds of 12-months wool from the Wool Warehouse Company, Albuquerque, at \$1.50-55 clean; also about 100,000 pounds from the Eldorado Wool Warehouse, Eldorado, at 51 to 65 cents per pound.

Vaughan Bros., San Angelo, purchased a car at Brady and a car at Lampasas at 42½ to 60 cents a pound. Other purchases have been made at Mason, Johnson City, Big Lake, of 12-months wool. In addition, 250,000 pounds were purchased at San Marcos, 50,000 pounds at the Santa Rita Wool Company, San Angelo, and a car or so at Granbury and Eldorado.

Conant and Company, Boston, through Ernest Woodward, San Angelo, purchased 100,000 pounds of 8-months wool from the Bandera County Ranchers and Farmers Association at 56½ cents. Also, a car of 12-month at Kerrville at 64 cents.

Albert A. Schneider & Co., Inc., Boston, through Bill Fields, Sonora, purchased more than 100,000 pounds of 12-months wool at Johnson City and Fredericksburg at an average of around 59 cents. He purchased a car of 12-months wool from the Western Warehouse at San Angelo at 40 to 52 cents.

Fred Whitaker & Co., Philadelphia, through Denman Cloudt, San Angelo, has been active in acquiring more than 500,000 pounds of 12-months and fall wool from various warehouses in Texas.

McDonald & Maltby, Inc., Boston, through Roy McDonald purchased a sizable part of the 600,000-pound Producers Wool and Mohair Co. sale in early October.

Du Pont & Co., Boston, through Carol McDonald, Menard, paid 62 and 62½ cents a pound for some 12-months wool at Roddie & Co., Brady. He bought 75,000 pounds of lamb wool at the Cloud Warehouse, Lampasas, at 66 cents a pound.

L. M. Stephens, Lometa, has made several West Texas purchases, including a car of fall wool from the J. D. Varga Warehouse, Rocksprings, at around 50 cents a pound.

Noelke RAMBOUILLETS CORRIEDALES STUD RAMS — RANGE RAMS

More pounds of wool and mutton
on less feed or pasture.

Write, visit the ranch
or call

H. C. NOELKE, JR.

Sheffield, Texas

Phone 2732

The founder of Frost National was once a wool buyer,
and this Bank owes its beginning through services
performed for sheep and goat raisers.

Today, as it always has been in the past, it is a real
pleasure to be of financial service to the sheep and
goat raisers of Texas wherever possible.



FROST NATIONAL BANK

SAN ANTONIO TEXAS

SAFETY • COURTESY • PROMPTNESS

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

GUEST EDITORIAL

Today's Decisions — Tomorrow's Sheep Raising

By W. G. Kammlade,
Associate Director of Extension,
University of Illinois

TODAY, OCTOBER 14, is three weeks before election. But it will be after election when you read this, if any one does, so I cannot be accused of political activity. If it were before election somebody would accuse me of such activity when I repeat a political slogan, "You never had it so good."

Surely that applies to sheep raisers who haven't had and do not now have anything except drought, high taxes, high costs, low prices, no labor, little feed, few friends, hosts of diseases and insects, and subsidized competition from under-developed countries and assorted synthetics. Two things in this country that are not inflated are the income of the sheep raiser and his optimism about the future.

But you never had it so good. What if prices for lambs did drop from 36 cents to 18 cents and wool prices from over \$1.00 to 50 cents. You are still 50 per cent better off than you were before the price rises even with the later price declines. You figure it out this way. When lamb prices rose from 18 cents to 36 cents and wool from 50 cents to \$1.00 those were hundred per cent increases. Now since prices have declined from 36 cents to 18 cents for lamb and from \$1.00 to 50 cents for wool those are only 50 per cent declines; so you are still 50 per cent better off than you were originally. There are the figures. The figures are correct but the reasoning, if any, is cockeyed.

Now, I can be just as helpful about other things. Take the drought, if it is ever to rain again, every day that passes means rain is one day nearer. Taxes, why worry about taxes? A lot of people live on taxes.

That's enough of that. What's the real situation and what does it mean to sheep raisers and is there any real hopeful feature in the future for them.

The future has always been uncharted and certainty cannot be claimed by anyone. But there is hope if producers and processors are good enough salesmen and they have the right kind of products. The future of lamb and wool is based on their utilization and consumption by people. People consume what is sold to them. That is true of practically everything produced for sale. It is largely true of education, religion, entertainment, and political theories as well as food, clothing, autos, pills, television sets and zoos. Turn on the radio or read the ads and see how lanolin is sold for everything from taking dandruff off the top of your head to shining shoes on your feet. But no sheepman ever got paid a cent for lanolin; in fact, if his wool had much grease in it he was docked because of it. Too bad there is so much lanolin that the wool prices are not

based on both the fiber content and the lanolin content.

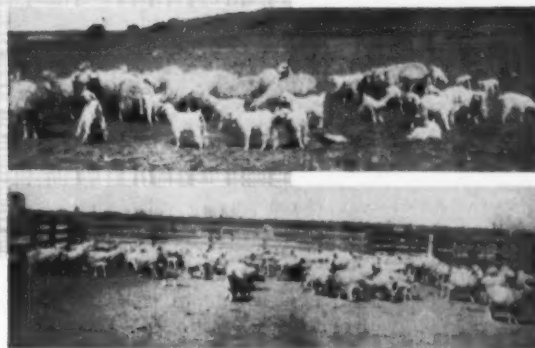
As lamb and wool producers we need to remember that new occasions make new duties and some old truths become of less consequence as time marches on. A progressive, profitable agriculture cannot be built on yesterday's knowledge alone. Today's knowledge together with yesterday's must be constantly sifted and winnowed for the basis to perform the new duties. Irrigation is the only known way to overcome a lack of rainfall but nature favors those who help nature most and drought is less severe where there is the best husbandry. Sheep can never overcome the lack of understanding and knowledge of their owners needed for new duties under new occasions. No phase of modern agriculture can be a haven for the incompetent.

Lamb and wool production and the selling of these products to consumers is a highly competitive job. But that isn't the only phase of agriculture facing competition. Cotton, dairying, pork (lard) are a few examples where competition is "hot" too. There are powerful interests against us and we cannot overcome all of the competition. Some of it must be lived with and I think we do that best by efficient production of good products believing in the worth of these products and being enthusiastic supporters of them. How many people have been discouraged from eating lamb by producers saying to them, "Oh I never eat the stuff." Would it help if instead of that they had been told, "You'll certainly like lamb fixed the way we have it," etc. How many people stopped eating pork this summer because of the publicity about vesicular exanthema? How many lamb producers ever tell people how free sheep are of diseases that are communicable to man? How much harm to an industry does an article do in a national magazine on ovines are the craziest critters? Crazy as sheep may be said to be, my opinion is that most sheep come nearer to perfection as sheep than many people do as people. There is no intention to suggest that free speech be denied to those who write tales of how silly sheep are or how destructive they have been to lands in grazing. Rather the intention is to inquire, why doesn't someone counter with information on the other side? Look at fibers. Most of the publicity I see favors synthetic although the Wool Bureau does come to the defense of wool.

The whole purpose of the foregoing is to point out that in my opinion much of the future of the sheep business is in the hands of the sheep producers in cooperation with processors

(Continued on page 12)

AN INVESTMENT



... FOR BIGGER LAMB
AND KID CROPS
MORE MEAT—MORE WOOL

That's



To feed your flocks Winter Garden PVM is not an expense . . . it is an investment in better feeding that pays big returns on the money invested. When mature sheep and goats are fed Winter Garden PVM at all times, they will consume an average of 1/4 to 1/3 pound of PVM per head per day. The cost of this added nutritional boost is only about 1-1/3 cents per day for ewes and 3/4 cent per day for lambs that have been cut off from mother.

For this very modest investment in more efficient feeding you get . . . bigger lamb and kid crops . . . healthier breeding flocks that give more milk to grow out heavier lambs . . . and more and better wool. Winter Garden PVM is the effective and economical way to supply your flocks with the nutritional elements lacking in the forage, especially in summer and winter months. Try it and be convinced.

Available in 12%, 16%, and 20% protein content to meet varying forage conditions. No additional salt, minerals, or proteins required with Winter Garden PVM the power-packed self-rationing supplement.



LA PRYOR MILLING CO., INC.
LA PRYOR, TEXAS



Decisions

(Continued from page 11)

of meat and wool. As producers we cannot overcome all difficulties associated with production but few if any can be overcome without efficient methods.

It seems to me too that there are some signs that may forecast difficulties for some crops which have been more profitable than sheep and wool. Canada for example has 550,000,000 bushels of wheat to export. The United States has wheat for export too. Government policies loom up here. It is an understatement to say that most government policies have not been favorable to sheep and wool producers. Maybe some will be changed. If they are it will be done only through organized cooperative effort. The point here is that other agricultural enterprises may not continue

to have the advantages they have had for some years and the sheep raisers' relative position may change.

The increasing human population is a favorable factor both for meat and wool. The consumer's experience with synthetic fibers has not all been as favorable as the ads claim. Some retailers of quality goods still handle fabrics and cloths of all wool only. Wool-blends for many purposes are superior to synthetics alone. Constantly reminding consumers of the great features and valuable qualities of wool must be done by producers, processors and public servants. Man does not live by bread alone and nothing survives now without effort and support, and as new occasions arise new adjustments must be made. All of these adjustments will relate to both production and consumption.

And we must not overlook the fact that experimental work with animals and their products directed toward the understanding of them and toward their improvement helps to determine their future status. I believe steadfast, forward-looking courage is an asset of great importance to the sheep raiser today. A few years ago I told a prominent raiser of fine wool sheep, who was discouraged with the relatively low prices, not to change breeds. I was right then. I hope I am right again when I look forward to seeing sheep raising among the more profitable enterprises. Then those who have shown such great faith and fortitude will receive deserved help and rewards. The judgments and actions taken today are important in determining the conditions we will face tomorrow. Today's decisions are be-

ing made by many people and many businesses. I believe reasonable optimism should influence the decisions of the sheepmen.

"PAYS GOAT BREEDING OFF OR NOT?"

THE AMERICAN Angora Goat Breeders Association recently received a letter from Guenther Fischer of Berlin, Germany, declaring that "I have on the table The Ranchman's Magazine — Sheep and Goat Raiser — from March, 1952. It is very surprising for me how widespread is the interest for sheep and goats in your country. I must say you have reached very good results. Few years ago I had 3½ years practice in a agricultural farm and animal breeding. But for goat breeding we was always low minded. I often told him, my boss, that we could afford a few goats because there was enough spare fodder, but he always told me when a farmer begins with goats that would be his ruin. What I now ask is this: pays goat breeding off or not?"

The young German evidently has milk goats in mind. It is doubtful that Germany has Angora goats. Adolf Stieler could tell him whether or not the Angora pays.

As the result of a North-African French mission to the United States, the government of Algeria plans to purchase five registered Rambouillet rams and eight registered Rambouillet ewes for experimental purposes. Payment has been arranged through the Marshall Plan.

LIKES NEW LIVESTOCK OUTLET

JACK CURLIN, Assistant Vice-President of the El Paso National Bank, writes the magazine, "We are mighty happy to have Arthur Broome and his associates in El Paso and as you have probably heard, the first auction, held by the Producers Livestock and Feed Company on September 30, was quite successful, and I believe that this competitive outlet for stock raised in this area will mean a great deal to our stockmen."

MOVES TO ARKANSAS

PLEASE FIND enclosed \$2.00 for two years subscription to Sheep and Goat Raiser. Please start with the October edition, if possible.

Moved from Goldthwaite, Texas the first of the year and brought my sheep. They have done very well considering the drouth here in Arkansas this year. Not many sheep or goats in this section but there is good range for either.

C. D. Turbinille,
Route 4,
Booneville, Arkansas.



RAMBOUILLET

FIRST CHOICE OF PROGRESSIVE SHEEPMEN



**Foundation
Sheep Breed**

SHEEPMEN: The purchase price on ewes of the same age for flock replacement often differs by as much as \$5.00 per head. The major part of this difference is due to **QUALITY**. *Can you afford to miss this extra income?*

The most effective means of flock improvement is the use of better sires. The returns far exceed the extra cost.

To try to cut expenses by using cull rams is the most expensive thing a sheepman can do.

Considering the buying power of the dollar, never in history have sheepmen been able to get better quality rams for less money.

Now is the time to improve your flocks. Sheep of better quality produce more pounds of wool and lamb — *more net income*.

See the registered Rambouillet breeders. They have rams that will do the job in a hurry.

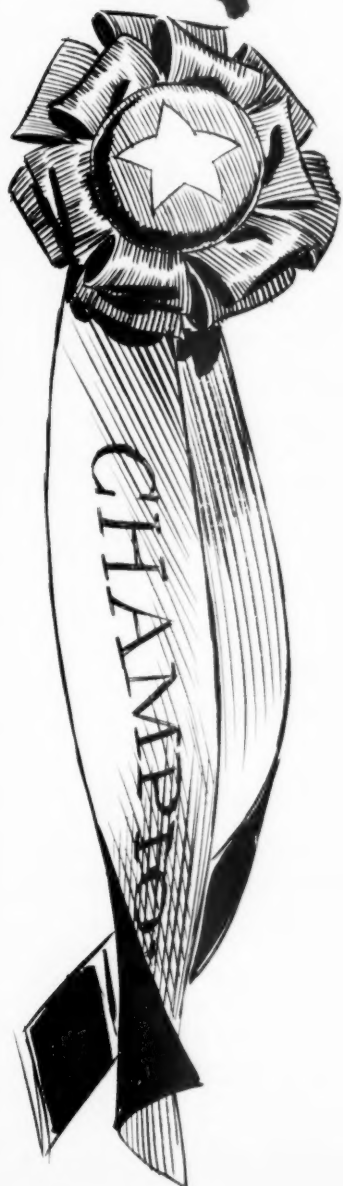
Select the Best — Registered Rambouillet Rams

For free illustrated booklet and list of breeders, write

The American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association

710 McBurnett Building

San Angelo, Texas



PRIDE OF ACHIEVEMENT ...

Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers have every right to be proud of your association's achievements in the advancement of your industry. Your many contributions to the country's economic welfare have gained you favorable recognition in every section of the nation.

Your plans for continued growth have the heartiest support of the banks of Fort Worth and our correspondents. We share your pride in achievement.

The First National Bank
The Fort Worth National Bank
Continental National Bank
Union Bank and Trust Company
Trinity State Bank

MEMBER BANKS of the FORT WORTH CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION

It's Convenient as a Push Button...

a Conference with your Local Banker!



If you are looking for efficient financial service with a minimum of expense and time involved, you don't have to look beyond your home town bank.

Your local banker has specialized in a service that means a sound answer to your financial problems and those of your neighbor. Call on him first for convenience, speed, economy and most of all . . . service based on a thorough understanding of your needs.

... It's substantial business to talk your financial problems over with the friendly banker in your town.

BIG LAKE STATE BANK, Big Lake
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, Brady
DEL RIO NATIONAL BANK, Del Rio
FIRST COLEMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Coleman
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, San Angelo
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Sonora
FIRST STATE BANK, Uvalde

NATIONAL BANK of SWEETWATER
OZONA NATIONAL BANK, Ozona
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, Lampasas
SAN ANGELO NATIONAL BANK,
San Angelo
SANDERSON STATE BANK, Sanderson
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Eldorado
THE PECOS COUNTY STATE BANK,
Fort Stockton

MEMBERS FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Annual Convention Programs Are Outlined

Program Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, Inc. San Angelo, Texas

NOVEMBER 10, 1952

- 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.—Registration, Hotel Cactus
1:30 P. M. to 2:00 P. M.—Informal Meeting of Board of Directors—Ball Room, Hotel Cactus
2:00 P. M.—Meeting of Permanent Committees
3:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.—Open House at new American Rambouillet Association Office, 2709 Sherwood Way (Mertzow Highway)—Coffee and Donuts
4:00 P. M.—Meeting of Budget Committee
6:00 P. M.—Dinner for Warehousemen—Art Room, Hotel Cactus, Courtesy of Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association
8:00 P. M.—"Miss Wool and Her Ten Pretty Maids" Fashion Revue and Contest—Presented by Woman's Auxiliary, TS&GRA, City Auditorium—Music by Joe Kerklow
Following Revue—Supper honoring Contestants—Roof Garden, Hotel St. Angelus

NOVEMBER 11, 1952

- 9:30 A. M.—Call to Order by President Williams—Ball Room, Hotel Cactus
Invocation—Rev. Morris Elliott, Rector, Emmanuel Episcopal Church, San Angelo
Address of Welcome—Armistead Rust, Mayor, City of San Angelo
Response to Welcome—Edwin S. Mayer, Sonora
Address—Hon. Dorsey B. Hardeman, Senator, 25th District of Texas
Report of President—John T. Williams
Address—Hon. O. C. Fisher, Member of Congress, 21st District of Texas
Election of Committee of 5 to Nominate New Directors
Report of Traffic Counsel
Noon Recess

- 2:00 P. M.—General Meeting—Hotel Cactus
Report of Secretary-Treasurer
Address—J. C. Dykes, Deputy Chief, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D. C.
Address—F. Eugene Ackerman, President, Wool Bureau, New York City
Report on Activities of National Wool Growers Association—J. M. Jones, Executive Secretary, NWGA
Report of Wool and Mohair Marketing Committee

- 6:00 P. M. to 7:30 P. M.—Entertainment Hour—Crystal Ball Room, Hotel Cactus
Courtesy of San Angelo Business Men, Friends of the Sheep and Goat Industry
9:00 P. M.—Dance—Ball Room, Hotel Cactus
Music by Hal McIntyre
1:00 A. M.—Breakfast—Mezzanine, Hotel Cactus

NOVEMBER 12, 1952

- 10:00 A. M.—General Meeting—Crystal Ball Room, Hotel Cactus
Address—J. C. Peterson, President, National Lamb Feeders Association, Spencer, Iowa
Report of Lamb Committee
Report of Mexican Labor Committee
Address—Gibb Gilchrist, Chancellor, Texas A&M College System
Noon Recess

- 2:00 P. M.—General Meeting—Crystal Ball Room, Hotel Cactus
Report of Nominating Committee
Report of President, Woman's Auxiliary—Mrs. Wm. B. Wilson
Report of All Standing and Special Committees
Report of General Resolutions Committee
Election of 1953 Officers
Selection of 1953 Convention City
Adjourn

- 5:00 P. M.—Meeting of 1953 Board of Directors

Annual Program Woman's Auxiliary of Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Ass'n

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1952

- 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.—Registration—Lobby, Hotel Cactus
9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.—Open House—Wedgwood & Spode Shop, 718 North Main St.
Compliments of Amie Cornick
5:00 P. M.—Wool Fashion Revue—"Miss Wool and Her Ten Pretty Maids"—City Auditorium.
Presented by TS&GRA Association and Auxiliary—Music by Joe Kerklow
11:00 P. M.—Reception and Supper honoring "Miss Wool" and attendants—Roof Garden—St. Angelus Hotel

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1952

- 9:30 A. M.—General Meeting—Roof Garden—St. Angelus Hotel
Call to Order—Mrs. Wm. B. Wilson, President
Invocation—Rev. G. N. Goldston, Pastor, First Christian Church, San Angelo, Texas
Address of Welcome—Mr. Armistead Rust, Mayor, City of San Angelo
Response to Welcome—Mrs. Edwin Mayer, Sr., Sonora, Texas
Address—Mr. Julius Karasen, President, Louis Walter Co., Inc., Kansas City, Missouri—Chairman of Board of Kansas City Apparel Association
Reading of Minutes of last quarterly meeting
Reports of officers and committees
Unfinished business
New business
Adjournment

- 2:30—General Meeting—Roof Garden—St. Angelus Hotel
Reading of Minutes of last meeting
Report on publicity and activities of "Miss Wool"—1952—by Bill Catlin, Publicity Director, Board of City Development, San Angelo
Annual reports of officers and standing committees
Unfinished business
New business
Report of Resolutions Committee
President's Report
Installation of officers
by Mrs. Savers Farmer, Past President of Auxiliary, Junction, Texas

- 6:30 to 7:30 P. M.—Entertainment Hour—Crystal Ballroom—Hotel Cactus
Compliments of San Angelo Business Friends of the Sheep and Goat Industry
9:00 P. M.—Dance—Crystal Ballroom, Hotel Cactus
Music by Hal McIntyre
1:00 A. M.—Breakfast

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goats. Martin's Phenothiazine Drenches,
Special and Regular are depend-
able—easy-to-use.

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SALT MIXTURES

Free choice feeding of Martin's Phenothiazine Salt Mixtures controls internal parasites in sheep, goats and cattle. Martin's Mineralized Phenothiazine Salt contains thirteen different ingredients, including all the mineral trace elements necessary for healthy animal growth.



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manufacture a complete
line of livestock and poultry
pharmaceuticals. Ask
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information.

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Maintain Your Association
— Support Promotion

San Angelo Set for Convention Of Sheep and Goat Men

SERVICE TO the industry will mark the activities of those attending the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association in San Angelo, November 10, 11 and 12.

"Conditions are not too good for our sheep and goat people," declare the leaders, "and it is our intent to direct all the efforts we can toward helping alleviate some of the distress that our industry is feeling. This will mean that all must work together. The drouth is hurting — we can't make it rain, but we can do something about getting good feed and fair freight rates. In this we have already been successful.

"We can also plan for future work. We must, for our industry faces many

hard tasks. Planning a workable program for the future is the objective of the November annual convention. Every grower who can be present should come. We all need to help each other to get this job done."

With the unstinting, friendly and most cooperative assistance of San Angelo business people, Board of City Development officials, and host ranch people a most interesting program has been developed — probably the most elaborate in the history of the Association. Not only will the program consist of the serious work of convention business but there will be entertainment of interest to the entire ranch family. The selection of Miss Wool and the presentation of her "Ten Pretty Maids" together with the

wool style revue will be an extraordinary event. It will attract the largest crowd that has ever attended an Association presentation.

San Angelo citizens have been most generous and kindly in the difficult work of arranging the program for the 1952 meeting. The work of preparing the stage setting at the San Angelo Municipal Auditorium has been most complex and difficult. Many weeks of time has been spent on this task and also many hundreds of dollars. The selection of Miss Wool and the wool revue has attracted widespread interest in the wool textile and apparel field and representatives of many of the larger firms will be in San Angelo for the presentation. Under the guidance of the San Angelo Board of City Development, every effort is being made to care for the visitors and to insure that the program entertains them.

San Angelo is a ranch town, born on the cattle trail, nourished by the trade of livestock men and wealthy because of the prosperity from the ranch lands. San Angelo, declare the businessmen, can make the ranchmen really feel at home because San Angelo is home.

PECOS COUNTY AUXILIARY MEETS FOR STYLE SHOW

THE PECOS County Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association met as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Edwards, October 10, in Fort Stockton. In the dress shop of the hosts an advance showing of fall and winter fashions was held. New materials which use wool as a base were discussed by Mrs. Edwards.

Mrs. M. C. Puckett, Auxiliary chairman, presided at the business session. Mrs. H. H. Saenger reported on the Sweetwater meeting of the Auxiliary and Mrs. H. H. Matthews reviewed the work of Ray Willoughby, past president of the Texas Association, who recently appeared before the U. S. Tariff Commission.

The meeting was an interesting one and the attendance was good. Some 25 members and guests were present.

COLEMAN AUXILIARY TO SPONSOR CHRISTMAS DANCE

WOMEN OF the Coleman County Auxiliary met at the recreation hall in Coleman on October 6, with Mrs. C. D. Bruce, presiding. The 26 members present voted unanimously to sponsor a Christmas dance.

The nominating committee report given by Mrs. Henry Newman was accepted. Nominated were: Mrs. Charles Sewell, President; Mrs. C. E. Kingsberry, vice-president; Mrs. Weldon Davis, secretary; Mrs. Maynard Gaines, treasurer; and Mrs. Milton Strickland, reporter.



—AND THE COAT WILL BE GIVEN AWAY

This Betty Jean Original, known as Smokey Zybelin Texas Mohair is unusual. It is a coat of beauty endurance and style. Several of these quality garments made by Louis Walter & Co., will be given away as door prizes in the free Wool Revue of Miss Wool and Her Pretty Maids, at San Angelo, November 10, at the Municipal Auditorium.

The Woman's Auxiliary committee in charge of the "Miss Wool and Her Ten Pretty Maids" program is:

Mrs. Willie B. Whitehead, chairman.

Mrs. Worth Evans, Ft. Davis.

Mrs. Noble Taylor, Del Rio.

Mrs. J. M. Jones, Del Rio.

Mrs. H. C. Noelke, Sr., San Angelo.

Mrs. Steve Stumberg, Sanderson.

Mrs. Sayers Farmer, Junction.

Mrs. E. S. Mayer, Sonora.

WHO'S GOING TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION?

IT'S AT Chicago this year. The dates are December 7 to 10. The headquarters will be the Edgewater Beach Hotel and all events will be in that hotel. Some of the Texas growers are making plans to arrive a day or so early in order to take in part of the Chicago International Livestock Show which ends on December 7.

Some 45 Texans have already made reservations to the National Convention. The Santa Fe is promising a special train to Chicago provided enough reservations are obtained in time to make the arrangements. A fast, easy schedule is planned.

Make your hotel and train reservations at once. This convention will be one of the best in the National's long history of splendid meetings.

OPS Suspends Lamb Restrictions

OCTOBER 28, Walter Jenkins, Secretary to Senator Lyndon Johnson, called the office of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association with the information that the OPS suspended, on October 28, price ceilings, compulsory grading and classification on lambs. This frees sheep and lambs from all restrictions under the OPS. (See story on page 41).

This hard-fought victory against government regulations which has been most costly to the sheep industry this year comes too late to benefit most growers as a great bulk of the lambs have been moved out of Texas and the southwest. Nevertheless, the announcement is a signal victory for the organized effort of the sheep industry and should have a healthy reaction.



SPECIAL TRAIN National Wool Growers Convention Chicago, Illinois December 7 to 10, Inclusive

Please make your reservations early through your Association Secretary, San Angelo.

Equipment must be ordered by December 1. 125 passengers required for Special Train.

Pullman cars will provide Drawing Room, Compartment, Bedroom and Roomette accommodations. Train will carry lounge and dining cars.

Details of fast schedule later.



PAT ELY, a Sweetwater girl, is now attending Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas.



JUDY SMITH lives on Route 2, May, Texas.



MAURICE MAHAN, 1310 Gutley Avenue, Waco, Texas, now a student at Baylor University



BETTY (CHICKIE) WOFFORD, lives at 3023 Altura, El Paso, Texas, now attending Texas Western.

First Annual Wool Revue

A DIFFERENT and highly exciting contest, a glamorous presentation of wool garments, an unusual staging of highly publicized fashion innovations with Miss Wool and Her Ten Pretty Maids in the spotlight of national attention will highlight the First Annual Wool Revue of the Woman's Auxiliary. Nothing has been left undone in the meticulous planning to make the Wool Revue the most magnificent effort to publicize wool that any wool grower organization has ever conceived.

After many weeks of study, an elaborate and expensive stage setting has been prepared in the San Angelo Municipal Auditorium for the Wool Revue. The public is urged to attend and several expensive Texas Mohair coats will be given as door prizes. There will be no charge for admission.

Leading nationally-known garment manufacturers entered enthusiastically into the program and more than 20 have specially selected garments, many designed and some named in honor of this event. National advertising, radio, television, newspaper, magazine and wholesale and retail store merchandising publicity throughout the nation featuring these wool garments will lend prestige to the Wool Revue and Miss Wool — and the advertising that wool itself will receive can only be measured in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Cooperating with the Woman's Auxiliary in the program is the San Angelo Chamber of Commerce. In the preliminary promotion to secure entrants in the Miss Wool Contest nearly 300 Chambers of Commerce were contacted. Newspaper releases went to every weekly and daily in



DARRENE THOMPSON, Ozona, Texas, student Baylor University.



MELBA JOY BLOOMER, 1513 17th Street, Lubbock, Texas.



BRENDA BECK, 3319 North Chadbourne, San Angelo, Texas.



MARILYN TABOR, 1505 Christoval Road, San Angelo, Texas, is now a student at University of Texas.

Wool Revue Finalists

On this page are the photographs of Miss Wool and Her Ten Pretty Maids—1952. We don't know which one is to be chosen Miss Wool but we know that she will be beautiful and that she will wear gracefully and proudly garments of exquisite wool.

These 11 beautiful girls were selected by the internationally famous Powers Model Agency of New York, and one will be selected November 10 as Miss Wool.



MARILYN McENTIRE, of 541 Locust, Colorado City, Texas, now attending Southern Methodist University.



NANCY ELIZABETH WHITE of Mason, Texas, who is now a student at Southern Methodist University in Dallas.



JANET LEE lives at 3310 Perry Lane, Austin, Texas, a student at University of Texas.

How 'Project' Rams Fared at New Mexico Ram Sale

By Bill Snyder
Extension Wool and
Ram Marketing Specialist
New Mexico A&M College

THE 1952 Annual New Mexico Ram Sale at Albuquerque recently was unique in that over 100 rams in this sale were so-called "project" rams. Top-selected from ten leading ram producers of Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico, 10 ram lambs were selected at each ranch in September, 1951. (One consignor had an additional eight head of rams entered from a different breed line.) Then these rams were equally divided by consignor groups into two co-equal lots. One lot was full fed in feedlot, mostly at New Mexico A & M College, for over 10 months and professionally fitted. The other lot was range run until the August sale and fed an average of one-half pound of 22 per cent protein alfalfa supplement cube for nearly seven months of this period (mostly at Merritt Ranch, Ramon) and sold unfitted.

To begin with, did it pay to sell

the full-fed and fitted rams, compared with their co-equal range mates? Let's first take stock of the relative costs in preparation. Total costs of feeding, trucking, fitting, labor, vet care, and general preparation of the fed lot for sale amounted to \$65 per head. Supplemental feeding, range rental, labor, trucking, vet care, and general preparation of the range lot for sale came to about \$16 per head — a difference in overall carrying cost of \$49 per head. The selling results were as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Fed project | |
| Fine wool rams averaged | \$144.02 |
| Range project | |
| Fine wool rams averaged | 113.91 |
| Difference | \$ 30.11 |
| Fed project | |
| Medium wool rams avgd. | \$ 55.10 |
| Range project | |
| Medium wool rams avgd. | 42.69 |
| Difference | \$12.41 |

It's Wool that Counts

Wool is a miracle of nature! Even today, in an age when science is king, no one has been able to imitate the exclusive, complex qualities of wool which have made it possible for humanity to defy the grim rigors of earth's worst climates. Wool is a natural for Fashion! Its textures, its colors, its aesthetic beauty . . . are unapproached.

We welcome you to the
**TEXAS SHEEP and GOAT
RAISERS' ASSN. CONVENTION**

Hemphill-Wells Co.

San Angelo — "Wool Capital of the World"

The foregoing wool averages do not include one mixed pen composed of two fed and two range rams. Previous averages that have been mentioned in variance with quoted prices, probably were roughly based on an average of pen selling prices not individuals within pens. The latter system applies here.

All buyers were frequently informed that fed and range pens were co-equal in most production factors.

Here is a summary of the losses in marketing the fed project rams:

Loss to the consignor in selling Fine wool fed project rams \$19.00.

Loss to the buyer in buying Fine wool fed project rams \$30.00.

Loss to the consignor in selling Medium wool fed project rams \$36.00.

Loss to the buyer in buying Medium wool fed project rams \$12.00.

How did the project rams sell in comparison with other rams in the sale? In other words, did the presence of such rams in the sale lower the sales prices, as some have contended? The fed project Fine wool rams averaged \$144.02, while the other registered Fine wool rams averaged \$105.51 — a difference of \$38.51. The fed and range project Fine wool rams averaged \$127.39, while the other non-registered Fine rams averaged \$84.08 — a difference of \$43.31.

Strictly range project Fine wool rams averaged \$113.91 (not counting one mixed pen). The sales average for these rams was \$8.40 more than the other fed registered Fine wool lots and \$29.83 more than the other non-registered Fine wool rams. Even the non-registered, commercial Fine wool rams were in better condition than the range project rams.

Furthermore, all project rams were sold out of the fleece — the buyer not receiving the fleece value. All the other rams were sold in fleece, or else, as with studs, the buyer received the shorn fleece. This may have handicapped the project rams by nearly \$4 per head.

Because of opposition of some interests, project rams have not been selected for the 1953 New Mexico Ram Sale, but certain Roswell-area consignors have indicated that they favor the adoption of such a system in selling rams, purely on a range-run basis, for the 1953 October Fair Sale at Roswell.

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WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION

THE WORLD wool production in 1952 is estimated at 4,070 million pounds, grease basis. This is an increase of approximately 70 million pounds over the revised 1951 total.

World wool production has maintained a slow upward trend since the 1947 low of 3,710 million pounds, and in 1952 is expected to exceed the wartime average, but is not up to the peak production of 4,200 million in 1941. This estimate includes both apparel and carpet wool.

Generally favorable weather conditions since 1947 over most of the world has allowed a steady increase in world sheep numbers. Numbers were estimated at 808 million head at the beginning of 1952, an increase of 4 per cent over 1951.

DDT LASTS IN SOILS TESTS SHOW

RECENT RESEARCH by the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that a single application of DDT to the soil will kill some species of bugs and grubs for at least five years.

Tests conducted in several locations in the northeastern states show an average DDT carryover in turf of 92 per cent after two years, of 42 per cent after four years, 36 per cent after six years, and 29 per cent after seven years.

Bug experts also found that the rate of application had little influence on the per cent of toxic residue in the soil. Soil samples, treated at the rate of 25 and 50 pounds of DDT per acre, show the percentage carryover after eight years of testing was about the same in either case.

Tests with different soil types proved that DDT lasts longer in poor soils and a shorter time in soils high in organic matter. Results of experiments with samples of 85 different soil types from seven states showed that persistence of DDT was about the same in sandy, silt, or clay loams, but much greater in soils heavy in sand.

Yes, the hunting season is rapidly drawing near. In Provo, Utah, the other day, the police at the request of the neighbors, stopped a man from shooting cockroaches off the wall with his hunting rifle. Just practicing, we suppose.

The Correct Gift Can Always
Be Found at the

WEDGWOOD & SPODE SHOP

AMIE CORNICK

We also carry

Georg Jensen Sterling
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Private Parking Space

Libb Wallace Says: "THANKS, TEXO, for the part you played."

LIBB WALLACE & SON
REGISTERED HEREFORDS
SONORA, TEXAS
June 15, 1952

Burrus Feed Mills
Fort Worth, Texas

Gentlemen:

Most of my rancher friends spend a lot of time together talking about balanced ration in a range feed.

A surprisingly large number of these men are TEXO boosters and are completely sold on TEXO Vita-Plus 20% Range Pellets. Frankly, they have finally sold me! They have convinced me that TEXO Range Feed is the only feed which provides all the necessary proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, calcium, phosphorus and trace minerals in the proper balance.

We have just been through the worst drouth in all our history and our cattle came through in good shape. Thanks, TEXO for the part you played. Add the LIBB WALLACE & SON Ranch to your long list of satisfied customers. We will again feed TEXO Vita-Plus 20% Range Pellets, the balanced ration.

Yours very truly,

Libb Wallace
Libb Wallace

We have received many letters like this letter from our TEXO feeders. TEXO VITA-PLUS 20% RANGE PELLETS furnished perfectly-balanced, concentrated nourishment in convenient and appetizing form. They can be fed on the ground, as well as in creeps or troughs, with no waste whatever. Your sheep and goats will clean up every one of them.

"Team Up with Texo" today! See your TEXO dealer or write Burrus Feed Mills, Fort Worth, and get complete details about these quality TEXO feeds that ranchers praise so highly. Book your winter requirements of TEXO Range Feeds now!

TEAM UP WITH

TEXO FEEDS

BURRUS FEED MILLS . . .

"It's in the Bag"

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

AMAZING DEVICE STOPS FIRE



without HUMAN AID! COMPLETELY AUTOMATIC! Famous RED COMET FIRE EXTINGUISHER

At first outbreak of fire, Red Comet releases a powerful fluid which turns into a blanket of fog, smothering fire instantly—without human aid! Can be mounted on walls, ceilings—anywhere.



FREE! FIRE SURVEY OF YOUR PROPERTY

Don't gamble on a costly fire! Protect yourself—call for a complete fire survey of your property. No obligation!

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HOTEL

Paso del Norte

**RANCHERS'
HEADQUARTERS**
in
El Paso, Texas
E. L. MILLER, GEN'L. MANAGER
PAUL HARVEY, EXEC. VICE PRES.
300 Rooms

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Please Mention This Magazine

An Up-to-the-Minute Discussion of a Problem Vital to Ranchmen —

Drouth and Vitamin A Deficiency in Our Ruminants

By Dr. H. Schmidt
Dept. of Veterinary Research
Texas Agricultural Experiment Station
College Station, Texas

During the past summer a number of inquiries have been received by the writer regarding the above subject and well might the inquirer have given thought to this problem. Only the highlight of the problem can be given at this time because the subject is too broad to treat in detail here.

VITAMIN A, derived by the animal from carotene, the yellow coloring matter in plants, is essential for the life of the animal. The occurrence of a vitamin A deficiency in our farm animals under practical farming or ranching operations is governed mainly by two factors, to-wit: (1) the age of the animal and (2) the carotene content of the food at time of consumption. Let us briefly analyze these two factors. (1) The animal requires a certain amount of vitamin A each day in order to sustain health. This amount shall we call the minimum daily vitamin A requirement. Some but not all of the carotene (vitamin A) consumed above this amount will be stored in the body for future use. The amount of vitamin A required for the maintenance of health is greater than the amount required for growth and/or fattening. This is fortunate for it enables the husbandman to discover the condition before the productivity of the animal has been impaired and

usually before much damage has been done to the animal's health. (2) The carotene content of the green plant serving as food for the animal is relatively high. In these the carrot is probably the richest with green alfalfa and green grass following. When the plant is cut for hay and exposed to light, heat (sunshine), and air, the greater amount of the carotene is quickly destroyed during the first few days leaving only a comparatively small amount of the original carotene content which also is finally destroyed, but this latter destruction is very gradual and extends over a period of months. The rate of this gradual destruction of the carotene depends upon the conditions under which the plant is stored. It is accelerated by exposure to heat and light, so that the destruction is much faster in summer than in winter. This destruction of carotene in the curing process holds true for all plants and supervenes even when the plant is cured on the stem. The rapid destruction of carotene is the plant immediately after it is cut is powered primarily by an enzyme. When this enzyme is destroyed as by heat in the process of dehydration, most of the carotene escapes this rapid destruction but the gradual destruction above referred to supervenes

nevertheless. Thus the carotene content of the cured plant, regardless whether the curing follows cutting of the plant for hay by dehydration or curing in the swath, or curing on the stem following the season of active growth, depends upon how long active life in the plant has ceased and the amount of light and heat to which it has been exposed.

Carotene content of feeds is usually expressed by weight and the unit of weight is the microgram or parts per million. The expression micrograms per gram is the same as milligrams per kilogram. Since the carotene content of the plant at the moment an assay is made depends upon the variables above enumerated and never remains constant, it follows that only approximate figures can be given, but these are accurate enough when we consider all factors involved. The figures in the table below are therefore subject to variation but can be used as a reliable guide.

Table
Carotene Expressed in Milligrams per Kilogram or Micrograms per Gram Dry Matter.

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Carrots | 912 |
| Green Alfalfa | 340 |
| Green Grass, young | 300-500 |
| Alfalfa Leaf Meal | 105 |
| Alfalfa Hay, No. 1 | 54 |
| Alfalfa Hay, No. 2 | 20 |
| Alfalfa Hay, No. 3 | 7 |
| Peanut Hay | 20 |
| Johnson Grass Hay | 10 |
| Dormant Grasses: | 10 |
| Bermuda | 23 |
| Blue stem, big | 8.5 |
| Buffalo | 29.4 |
| Silage: Corn | 1-40 |
| Sweet sorghum | 40 |
| Hegari | 17 |
| Yellow corn | 4-10 |
| Sweet potatoes, yellow | 40-60 |

Time Required for Depletion

The amount of carotene or vitamin A an animal can store daily as a reserve is limited. Only a relatively small portion of the huge amounts daily taken up by an animal grazing on young green grass is stored in the body as a reserve. The greater amount is dissipated. But this reserve is added to each day that the animal consumes

RANCH HOUSE STOCK SALT



With Minerals Added

- CALCIUM
- PHOSPHORUS
- IODINE
- COBALT
- MANGANESE
- COPPER
- IRON
- SULPHUR

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Phone CHarter 1604

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Phone: Waller 25

more carotene than the minimum daily requirement and this fact is reflected in the time required to deplete the animal of its reserves when carotene consumption ceases or is below its daily requirements. Thus an animal, be it cattle, sheep or goat, that has passed through only one favorable season of grazing will be depleted of its reserves much sooner than an animal that has passed through several such seasons. Since the young animal with its smaller store of reserves is the first to suffer from a vitamin A deficiency, it must be the animal that deserves the owners greatest concern and it serves as a guide as to the probable status of depletion of the older animals in the herd. Thus a yearling calf raised on fair pasture, when placed on a carotene free ration will require about 120 days before night blindness appears as the first indication of depletion while a mature cow may require a year or more. For sheep and goats, in which it is difficult to determine the exact time when night blindness develops, the author has determined the period of survival of yearlings on such a ration and found it to vary from 160 to 455 days with an average of 298 when the two extremes are excluded. However, it is the lower limit that must be watched and this is in the neighborhood of 200 days. In aged sheep and goats this period of survival varied from 290 to 787 days with an average of 506 days when the two extremes are excluded. The period of survival on a carotene free ration is much longer than the period of depletion as above defined because death does not follow immediately upon depletion. The first symptom of depletion occurs when the animal still has a certain reserve of vitamin A upon which it can coast along for several months.

The minimum amount of carotene the animal needs per day is determined by depriving the animal of all carotene and vitamin A until the first symptoms of a vitamin A deficiency occur and then feeding carotene in definite but small amounts until the symptoms disappear. The amount determined in this manner does not provide for any margin of safety and in practice a more liberal amount should be provided for. The minimum amount for cattle is about 2,500 micrograms of carotene per hundred pounds live weight while sheep and goats will survive on a level of 750 micrograms 100 pounds live weight for 1½ years provided they do not develop urinary calculi and succumb as a result of it. This latter condition is a complication that develops in sheep and goats on a vitamin A low ration. In practice between five and six thousand micrograms per 100 pounds body weight should be allowed.



"I've located that pounding noise in your motor."

From these data one is in position to intelligently appraise the approximate status of an animal as regards its vitamin A storage and likelihood of suffering from vitamin A deficiency. The younger the animal at the beginning of a drought period the lower its vitamin A storage and the longer the drought period continues the lower the carotene content of dormant vegetation. Similarly, the longer hay has been stored the lower its carotene content so that hay stored for a year is practically devoid of carotene. Placing the daily requirements of a sheep or cow at the liberal amount of 6,000 micrograms per 100 pounds body weight and using the figures given in the table and selecting No. 1 alfalfa hay as a carotene supplement one finds that the amount of such hay required daily is ¼-pound per 100 pounds body weight. Likewise, should you try to supply this amount with No. 3 alfalfa you would have to feed two pounds per 100 pounds body weight to supply the same amount of carotene.

The writer has seen vitamin A deficiency more often in animals fed in the barn than when they were at pasture because here much of the animal's food is in the form of grain which is practically completely devoid of carotene with the exception of yellow corn. Even this grain is very low in it.

The ruminant excretes vitamin A and/or carotene with the milk but the amount excreted is dependent upon the abundance of storage in her tissues. It is especially abundant in the colostrum where the young offspring gets its first abundant dose of

(Continued on page 25)

IS YOUR CROP GENERATOR Charging or Discharging?



Good soil, like a good battery, runs down unless the power discharged from it by each crop is charged back.

Neglect and erosion allow disease to sap strength from the soil and make farm land as dead as a spent battery on a cold winter morning.

Proper conservation farming, crop rotation and use of fertilized legumes will prevent erosion, hold water, restore fertility and improve the general condition of the soil.

Land owners should take the initiative and start recharging their land's fertility.

TEXAS COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED

624 Wilson Building

Dallas 1, Texas

REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS FINE HAired QUALITY ANIMALS

JOE B. ROSS, Sonora, Texas

MAINTAIN YOUR ASSOCIATION—SUPPORT PROMOTION

RANCH LOANS

PROMPT SERVICE AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST... LIBERAL OPTIONS

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KIRBY BUILDING



SAVE

Those Orphans!



RAISE LAMBS WITH **CALVITA** BABY ANIMAL FORMULA

Now you can drastically reduce your lamb losses by saving orphans that might otherwise starve. CALVITA is the answer! This modern, new formula was originally developed and is now being sold nationally for the purpose of raising baby calves without a single drop of the mother's milk. Without doubt, it is the finest product of its kind on the market today. Recent experiments, however, have shown that it is equally effective in the raising of baby lambs without the ewe's milk.

Completely REPLACES MILK

CALVITA is a complete formula, much the same as formulas for human babies. It contains a scientific balance of essential food elements . . . milk solids, vitamins, amino acids, protein, and minerals plus the recommended amount of aureomycin to help prevent scours and pneumonia. CALVITA is so convenient to use. It is in powder form, protected by a polyethylene bag. It mixes easily and thoroughly in just plain water. Keep CALVITA on hand at all times and many of your lambing worries will be over.



**A BALANCED FORMULA
OF MILK SOLIDS,
VITAMINS, MINERALS,
AMINO ACIDS,
Fortified with
AUREOMYCIN**

**ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
CALVITA**

OR WRITE TO

NATIONAL VITAMIN PRODUCTS CO.
3401 HIAWATHA AVE. MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Washington Parade

By John Harms

WASHINGTON could almost be described in these pre-election days as a city of the living dead. While all the workers are there at their desks in Washington's biggest industry, government, practically no work is being done — only the barest routine. The nation's capital is now in the still midst of the pre-election doldrums.

This sort of thing is usual in the last few weeks before any big election. But it's a little different this time. There is a new attitude toward the outcome. It's a sort of "what difference does it make" attitude. The big brass of the present administration, the department heads, the bureau chiefs and all other policy-making officials, figure that whoever wins the election they will be looking for a new job come next January 20.

There is pretty general understanding that present officials will not initiate new policies or programs that would bind their successors. The rule is that the next administration, insofar as possible, is to have a clean start.

Most appointive officials, of course, are Democratic and lean to Stevenson. But few of them are out in the hustings whooping it up for him. Observers here believe that while officials have offered to go out and work for him, he has declined their offers. Stevenson so far has shown little inclination to align himself closely with present administration officials.

There has been no direct word from Stevenson as to where he stands on changes, either personnel or policy. Opinions as to what his intentions are vary widely. Some think changes will be at the top policy level only . . . others that he would make a clean sweep.

An Eisenhower victory undoubtedly would mean a greater personnel turnover. Unofficial estimates are, however, that not more than 5,000 jobs would be involved — about two per cent of the Washington Federal employees.

Policy changes are expected to come slowly, whichever candidate wins. Both candidates, for example, are committed to continuation of the present farm price support program at least through 1954. Major changes in the farm programs are not to come, therefore, for another year and a half or so under either candidate.

The next Secretary of Agriculture, under either party, will have some new and more serious problems to face than did the current one. The big problem in the next year or so, if farm economists are right, will be rising farm costs against falling prices. The economists are predicting a big pinch next year — especially after government defense spending tapers off sometime after the middle of 1953. They think a mild recession is in the wind, nothing by way of a big crash, but quite worrisome anyway.

Wool got another lick in the battle with synthetic fibers. The Wool Bureau has conducted a survey of men's

clothing retail stores which shows that haberdashers "believe that their customers do not get as good value in suits made from blended fabrics as in those made from all-wool."

The battle between wool and synthetics was brought in the open more than a month ago when the American Wool Council asked the Federal Trade Commission to look into claims made in advertising for the so-called "Wonder" fibers.

The FTC reportedly has been investigating advertising claims of the man-made fibers for some time before the Wool Council made its formal application. Observers here predict that the FTC may crack down on the claims made for synthetics after all the evidence is in.

The Wool Bureau survey of men's stores showed that synthetics have not bitten very deeply as yet into wool's men's clothing markets. It showed that "despite the wide publicity for the new fibers, combined stocks of blended and all-synthetic suits represents less than five per cent of retailers' total inventory of regular-weight suits." One official in Washington observes that the "American male has not succumbed to all the ballyhoo for 'wonders', and he probably won't."

The wool-vs-synthetics battle is a part of a young war that agricultural products are having with industry-made substitutes. Wool is in the forefront in the fight. The cotton and dairy industries are in on it too, but they have not yet begun to fight, observers in Washington say. Synthetics will threaten more and more the traditional markets for agricultural products, they believe.

The outlook for wool prices next year is for levels about as high as those in 1952, according to USDA forecasters. They predict that the wool price support program will "continue" to hold a floor under prices.

The total number of sheep and lambs next Jan. 1 probably will show only a small change from a year earlier. The number of stock sheep, USDA says, will at most be up only a few hundred thousand head — and the number of sheep and lambs on feed will be smaller. Most or all of any increase in stock sheep is expected to be in regions east of Texas and the Rocky Mountains.

Fred Jameson, oilman of Silver, recently purchased the R. C. Small ranch of slightly more than 2,541 acres about 15 miles west of San Angelo on the Middle Concho River. The deal was made by Bill Tyler, San Angelo, and the land brought \$80 an acre.

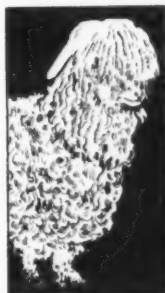
Dr. P. H. Vardiman, Marfa, who has been head of the Animal Disease Investigation Laboratory in Marfa since 1949, has resigned to accept a research department assignment for the Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

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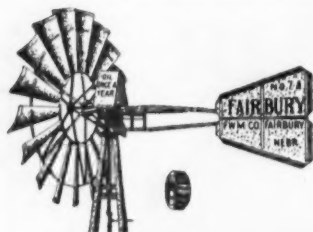
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Vitamin A

(Continued from page 21)

it. In the deficient mother, however, the colostrum contains an insufficient amount for the needs of the young so that it usually succumbs within a few days after birth following the development of scours. Also the deficient mother may give premature birth to its offspring so that it is either born dead or dies within a few hours to a day after birth. The development of corneal opacity which may finally terminate in a complete destruction of the cornea is frequent in young animals not receiving an adequate supply of carotene even though their mothers had an abundant reserve of vitamin A. This happens only when they are taken from their mothers and raised on a diet containing an inadequate amount of carotene such as skim milk and poor quality hay. Finally a vitamin A deficiency interferes with conception so that a reduced calf or lamb crop may result.

Besides the manifestations already mentioned the bovine may show a more or less stringy nasal discharge, convulsions that usually begin as a staggering gait which often throws the animal to the ground from which it will arise in a minute or so as though nothing had happened; in young animals gradually increasing cloudiness of the cornea, which often terminates in complete destruction of the eye and is often mistaken for pinkeye; swelling of the legs and often the neck or shoulders; sensitiveness to solar heat manifested by rapid respiration during which the animal often pants with open mouth and protruded tongue and foamy saliva and mucus dribbling from the mouth; finally loss of appetite, loss of weight and death. In sheep and goats the author found that many of his wethers developed urinary calculi and frequently died from urethral occlusion by these calculi. Other than that there were no manifestations other than final loss of appetite and weight, cachexia and death.

ROSS HAS GOOD YEAR WITH GOATS

JOE BROWN ROSS, Sonora, reports that 1952 has been a good year for him in the sale of Angora bucks. He has almost sold out having disposed of 43 head this year at a good average. About all he has left for sale is 50 head of good registered bred does. "But the goat business has been the only one in the livestock business that has made any money or even expenses during 1952."

Mr. Ross says that he has like other ranchmen of Sutton County cut down his cattle and sheep stocking about 40 percent. "My livestock are fatter'n I have ever seen them in spite of the dry weather." He believes that even with fall rains that it will be in the spring of next year before the ranchman can start re-stocking. "Prices will start shooting up, too, and all the livestock hitting the market will bring a lot more money."

PEMBROOK SELLS HIS RANGE SHEEP

RALPH PEMBROOK, Big Lake, was in the magazine office recently. He is ranching in an area that is hard hit by the current drouth and has been feeding his sheep and cattle for more than a year. The inventory loss of his livestock has been terrific and together with the feeding cost has made operations anything but profitable. He reports the sale of all his range sheep which he had fed for so long in hopes that rains would make their disposal unnecessary. "I can't see feeding them another winter," he said. Mr. Pembroke sold some 3,000 head of four-year-old ewes, a few five-year-old ewes and 1,000 head of cross-bred Suffolk ewes, two-year-old. The sheep were sold to Sam Jones of San Angelo through O. K. Harkey.

Mr. Pembroke, who has one of the largest flocks of registered Suffolk sheep in the country is keeping this flock intact. He reports that he has sold very few of his young rams and that he will have an excellent offering of two-year-old Suffolk rams for next year. "Sales this year have been so low that a breeder cannot get his feed costs back."

A few days after Mr. Jones bought the Pembroke sheep they were again sold by Mr. Harkey — to an Arizona buyer.

Pete Ainsworth, Colorado City, reports an early October sale of 1,100 Spade Ranch Rambouillet lambs at 18½ cents per pound, and 800 five-year-old Rambouillet ewes at \$8 a head.

Happy Shahan, Brackettville, and Tommy Brook, Brady, are to hold an Angus sale at the Brook ranch south of Brady on November 11. Sixty females and eight bulls will be offered as well as about 50 commercial Angus calves of superior quality. Shahan will hold, at his ranch, a sale of 30 bulls and 30 females on November 24.

Harvey Martin, San Angelo, purchased in early October some 900 head of three-year-old ewes from Charlie Black, Crockett County ranchman, at \$10 a head. He also purchased 325 head of the same age from Thomson Bros. & Lawhon, Eldorado, at the same price, and 300 head of four-year-olds at \$7.

Dick and Carl Brite have put 30 more acres under irrigation making a total of 50. These Val Verde County ranchmen are being aided in the work by the Devil's River Soil Conservation District. A part of the land will be seeded to alfalfa.

Miss Roberta Thompson, San Angelo, recently leased her three-section ranch 10 miles west of San Angelo to Ernest Williams, secretary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association for two and a half years. It is not stocked.

Lem and Jack Jones, Junction livestock dealers, made an early October purchase of 1,000 mixed lambs from Clyde Watkins of Uvalde at 18 cents a pound.

"Topping" the goats, that is leaving unshorn the mohair on a goat's back, is said to be better than shedding the goat against inclement weather.



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Livestock Diseases Are on the Increase

By R. R. Dykstra, D. V. M.
School of Veterinary Medicine,
Kansas State College,
Manhattan, Kansas

SHEEP DISEASES, as well as diseases of other animals, are in a measure on the increase in spite of better and more intense efforts to prevent them. Two major factors are responsible for this situation as follows: (1) increased traffic in livestock and human transportation methods, and (2) pastures are no longer virgin in that most of them have in them the accumulated animal debris of many previous animal generations.

1. In regard to increased traffic due to larger shipments of animals to market with increased contamination of vehicles, even though these are frequently cleaned and disinfected, it is practically a physical impossibility to make them entirely free from highly resistant infections and parasite eggs. The physical cleaning helps in that it results in the mechanical removal of much potentially harmful material, but in the writer's opinion

the value of so-called "disinfection" following mechanical cleaning and the use of disinfectants is greatly overrated. It is well known that the spores — this is the seed stage of many germs — are so highly resistant that direct contact of several hours duration with some of the most powerful disinfectants fails to destroy them. Likewise, the eggs of many internal parasites are resistant to the usually destructive action of chemical disinfectants. Live steam and fire are destructive to all forms of microscopic and macroscopic life but these agents are not generally available, at least not for effective application. As an oft cited means of "effective application" the burning of pastures in the spring months of the year is certainly far from deserving the high rating it is given because both the heat and the flames pass in an upward direction leaving unharmed much of the harm-

ful disease producing factors closely hugging the ground. The foregoing statements are not to be construed as opposition to the usually practiced methods of disinfection, but rather a warning not to place implicit faith in them.

The transportation of humans by plane and automobile from and to the most distant parts of the country must be contended with by the livestock owner as animal disease producing agents are doubtless spread in a measure by these means.

2. The second important disease producing factor is the year after year use of the same pasture for the same species of animals. Anyone having witnessed an animal autopsy must have been amazed at the extreme prevalence of parasitic life in the internal organs of all animals. It could hardly be otherwise because most animals take their food from the ground that has had on it — sometimes for years previously — other animals and their discharges so that with every mouth full of food there is the ingestion of a liberal sprinkling of germ and larger parasite life. The direct action of sun exposure does much during the summer months at least — not so much in the winter when the sun is low and its rays reach the earth at an unfavorable angle and through earth mist — to control and destroy much harmful material. In the case of corrals and any vegetation-free enclosure deep plowing is a valuable adjunct to the sun's destructive action.

To summarize then the preceding statements, we do hold disease in check by care and vigilance but the

efforts of the livestock man in this connection must be unceasing.

A very valuable aid to control, and in the prevention of animal diseases, is the research work constantly carried on by federal and state Experiment Stations, and to a considerable extent by endowed and commercial forces. To illustrate some work of this nature, either practically completed or at least reasonably well advanced during the latest the following may be cited that should be of interest to the sheep raisers:

1. The Liver Tapeworm (fringed tapeworm, *Thysanosoma actinoides*).

This is a comparatively short tapeworm that in lambs and more mature sheep is lodged and attached in the bile ducts of the liver, though some of the free ends may extend into the small intestine at the point where the common bile duct enters it. Sheep usually become infested as a result of being pastured in places where these have become contaminated by infested sheep. Most frequently the infestation takes place during the period extending from August to November. The eggs passed by infested sheep are more than ordinarily resistant to drying and very low temperatures — some of the embryos in the eggs may still show some activity after -20° to -22° C. The most serious stumbling block in attempts to prevent infestation is that up to this time it has not been possible to determine the life history of this parasite. Judging from the life history of the large tapeworm of sheep (*Moniezia expansa*) which spends a part of its development in the bodies of sev-

Continued on page 28)

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Livestock Disease

Continued from page 26

eral species of grass mites, it has naturally been assumed that the fringed tapeworm would have a comparatively similar life history. Up to now this has not been demonstrated to be the case because it is indicated in the 1951 Report of the Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry that "Nearly 84,000 insects, mites, and other small forms of animal life have been collected on pastures grazed by lambs parasitized by the fringed tapeworm," but most careful "examinations and the feeding tests yielded consistently negative results." The fringed tapeworm is observed in the United States only in the western part of the country and particularly in the Rocky Mountain region and the states immediately to the east. So far as has been observed in infested lambs no great general health disturbance results from the infestation because the lambs when slaughtered are in good thrift. When there are many of these "tapes" in the liver, the animal may show jaundice, diarrhea and some unthriftiness. The only loss then is that the infested livers are condemned for human food purposes. There is no known form of medication that has been proved to be effective in the handling of the fringed tapeworm problem. If it is possible, susceptible lambs should be kept from grazing on pastures that have previously been used by infested animals. The large tapeworm can be caused to be expelled from sheep by the well known, to sheepmen, of the copper sulphate and nicotine sulphate (Black Leaf 40) solution, or by the use of lead arsenate. Because of the fact that the lead component of lead arsenate is believed to be harmful, recent research indicates that iron arsenate in doses of 0.5 gram per animal after preliminary fasting — the chemical is placed in gelatin capsules for administration — will remove not only the tapeworms but all the stomach worms as well.

Pasture rotation for the control of large tapeworms lacks practicality because pastures once contaminated remain so for at least two years, furthermore all ruminants — including cattle, goats, and wild animals of this type — are all hosts for the large tapeworm. Though it does not in particular have any effect in the removal of "tapes" it must not be overlooked that phenothiazine is one of the best agents to use for the control or elimination of many of the parasites in the digestive tract. Usually a preliminary comparatively large dose — 15 grams for lambs, 25 grams for mature sheep — is given early in the spring months, and after this the combination of one part of phenothiazine and nine parts of salt is made available to the animals at all times as a control measure. Of course, a disagreeable part of phenothiazine therapy in the larger doses is that the wool may become stained from the resulting reddish urine, but a distinct advantage — in addition to its parasiticide action — is that it does not in any way influence weight gain as do so many other drugs.

2. Lung Worm: (Dictyocaulus filaria) is a source of much sheep trouble in low lying marshy areas — at least so it is surmised from the numerous inquiries that are received about coughing and unthriftiness sheep. This thread-like worm, as much as four inches in length, passes through several developmental stages so that finally it reaches the lungs via the digestive tract, the blood and lymph streams. In the lungs they may be in coiled masses so as to obstruct some of the smaller bronchi. Later secondary germ infection results with pus formation, pneumonia and death. In the less severe forms coughing, labored breathing, nasal discharge, loss of appetite and general unthriftiness are observed. Outside the animal's body the parasite cannot stand freezing, and in most of its developmental states its surroundings must be moist, as drying is fatal to it. The handling of the lung worm problem is still in an unsatisfactory state. Keeping the animals on dry, well-drained pastures is the best preventive step. Also animals in a good state of nutrition seem to be much more resistant than are the poorly nourished ones. Medication is at this stage of our knowledge of doubtful value. Most remedies that have been tried were to be administered by being poured into the animal's nose so as to attempt to establish a direct contact between parasite and host. Usually this has not been successful, and many of the treated sheep died as a result of the irritant drug in the lungs. Dry pastures and

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"Play something fast, Dear, so they'll dry quickly."

good nutrition are the best preventive measures.

3. Scabies and ticks, or "keds": These external parasitic infestations are still causing considerable trouble in many sheep raising communities. The method of handling by means of the lime-and-sulphur dip was arduous because of the method of preparation, the relatively high temperature required in the dip during immersion, and the two dippings required. Therefore, when the announcement came a few years ago that a chlorine compound having the designation benzene hexachloride was if anything more effective than lime-and-sulphur, that it could be used in cold suspension and that only one dipping is necessary, sheep raisers adopted it enthusiastically. The insecticidal principle in the benzene hexachloride is the chemical portion of it known as the "gamma isomer." The approved concentration of the "isomer" in the dip should be 0.06 per cent in cold water. It is now so readily available from commercial sources that no difficulty is experienced in its purchase and subsequent application. For sheep ticks (*Melophagus ovinus*) the benzene hexachloride is used in a strength of four pounds in 100 gallons of water. A distinct advantage of benzene hexachloride is its residual action. The U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry in regard to this residual effect states: "4 * * * sheep dipped in a 0.06 per cent suspension of pure gamma isomer of BHC were kept together in a pen with four other sheep that were scab-

by. They were in close contact, which afforded ample opportunity for the passage of mites from the infested to the non-infested animals. Moreover, biweekly transplants of mites were made from the infested to the dipped sheep. Despite the favorable conditions for the acquisition of scabies by the dipped sheep, they remained free of this disease and acquired no mites during the 90 days of the experiment." A disadvantage of benzene hexachloride is the extremely musty odor it imparts to everything contacted by it including the muscle tissue. Usually this mustiness has disappeared in the course of three weeks. However, new agents superior to those now in general use are the object of continuous search. One of these known as toxaphene in a preliminary rating by the B.A.I. is said to be "remarkably effective in eradicating keds." Keds in America are known as "sheep ticks" — this latter a misnomer as it is not a tick in the entomological sense, it is a wingless fly, but it has the popular designation of "tick."

In this rather brief presentation of some of the parasitic troubles of sheep no emphasis has been placed on the influence of nutrition in the control of internal parasitism in sheep. Research has demonstrated that if the internal parasite-infested animal, both young and old, is placed on an adequate ration of a high grade legume, or in fact any high grade roughage, plus a high grain ration — especially protein containing — they will in many instances "snap" out of their unthriftiness.

IMPORT FEES ON IMPORTED WOOL ARE ASKED

THE U. S. Tariff Commission heard the plea of the National Wool Growers' Association, the National Wool Manufacturing Corporation and Representative Clark Fisher of San Angelo that levying import fees to raise the price of foreign wools to that which the government guarantees the American sheep raiser was not only necessary and fair but mandatory if the American producer is to stay in business. It was suggested that import fees be sufficiently large to raise the selling price of the foreign wools to that of the price support level on domestic wools plus the carrying charges for operation of the support program. It was pointed out that Argentinian and Uruguayan wools have been particularly harmful to American growers.

Mr. Fisher declared that low priced foreign wools drive prices below the income level guaranteed domestic producers through the government loan program.

He protested the inconsistencies of a loan program for domestic producers and "encouraging the dumping of foreign wools on the American market to drive down prices."

Walker Epperson, Rocksprings, has leased the Crawford Mitchell place near Rocksprings and purchased a part of the livestock. The Mitchells have purchased a farm near Best, Arkansas, and have moved to it.

W. G. Cochran, Lubbock, has leased his five-section ranch northwest of Blackwell, Texas, to Al Krueger, San Angelo wool buyer and ranchman. The lease is to run about nine months. O. K. Harkey arranged the deal which will furnish Mr. Krueger pasturage and winter small grain grazing for his ewe lambs.

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A feller named Stephens once said "Women are wiser than men because they know less and understand more."

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Of course a Jensen Unit is made out of the best materials, by careful craftsmen following a proven design. That kinda stuff is nice to know, but what's really important is the fact that a Jensen costs less to buy and less to operate, and will work on your well for years with mighty little attention. They're reliable too—and your cattle will like that!

Take a tip from the Little Woman and get wise to Jensen Pumping Units. A card addressed to 1008 Fourteenth St., Coffeyville will bring facts and figures.

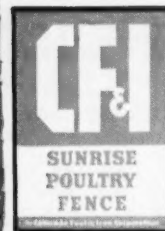
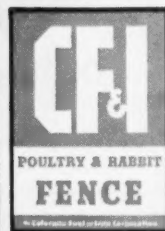
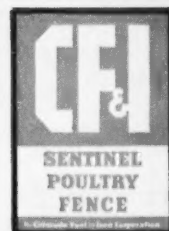
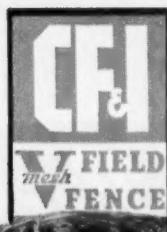
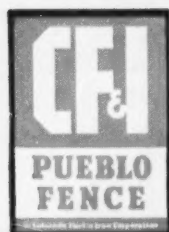


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THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CORPORATION



Outdoor Notes

By Joe Austell Small

Bear Bares Behind

BILL JENKINS isn't his name. But we'll call him that to save possible embarrassment. He is a good conservation officer, Bill is. In fact, he takes especial pains to show visitors to the Alpena State Forest in Michigan the natural wonders of that area.

But Bill overdid it one day. He was showing a group around the forest when he saw two bear cubs in a tree. Stopping the car, he walked toward the tree, thinking he'd give the visitors a thrill.

Then is when the mother bear decided to get into the act. When she put in a determined appearance, Bill suddenly lost all interest in the cubs and began to crave the companionship of his visitors in the car. His craving increased as he ran for the vehicle, mama bear following close behind to make sure his speed effort was sustained. She was so determined that Bill make a good showing that mama took an emotional bite at the part of Bill that was nearest her. Slashing through his heavy belt, she removed the seat of his pants and part of the underlying epidermis.

Bill jumped into the car and slammed the door. There followed a cramped silence. "I was just illustrating a point that we conservation officers have trouble putting over—don't fool with bears. They are dangerous!"

Diving Ducks

Hunters are surprised many times when wounded mallards and other ducks and geese known to be non-diving breeds, escape under water in a neat power dive.

The answer to this puzzle was given

recently by Chas. E. Gillham, noted explorer and biologist. The mallard, Gillham said, is known as a puddle, or dipper, duck. Others in this group of shallow water feeders include pintails, gadwalls, teal and shovelers.

During their youth, as well as during their adult moulting season, the non-diving breeds are expert divers. Once they reach maturity, however, they will not dive except when wounded. A healthy adult mallard would starve to death in places where all of his feed is submerged a few feet under the water. Yet, their juvenile diving ability never deserts these so-called non-divers, Gillham pointed out, and enables them to escape their enemies when rendered flightless during moulting season or when wounded.

Geese have little inclination to dive. However, during their moulting season, all geese and their young are expert divers. Swans can dive to extreme depths when pursued by an enemy.

Instances have been recorded of the Squaw duck diving to almost fantastic depths. Gill nets in the Great Lakes, set in water 180 feet deep for lake trout, have been brought to the surface with Squaw ducks in them. Years ago, when wildfowl were numerous, a witness reported that between five and seven thousand Squaw ducks were taken in nets in one haul. Imagine catching ducks by the ton in a fish net!

Among the diving ducks, which will dive any time, are redheads, canvasbacks, and scaups.

Trout Roping

On a bet, Jimmy Ellison, a cowboy movie actor, actually lassoed a 28-inch,



WHICH ARE *Noconas*?

After boots are WORN several months it's easy to tell the difference in quality and workmanship. They may look very much the same when displayed in a store—but wait until they have been subjected to heavy use and different kinds of weather. You'll be impressed by the durability of NOCONAS.

The superior quality of leather, thread and other materials used in NOCONA BOOTS becomes evident after continuous daily wear. NOCONA manufacturing methods and skilled craftsmanship give you boots that stand up and continue to give you better service. It's economical as well as comfortable to wear. . .

Nocona Boots

Made by

NOCONA BOOT COMPANY, Inc.

ENID JUSTIN, President NOCONA, TEXAS

6½-pound steelhead trout as it leaped out of the waters of a Sequoia National Park (California) stream at flies cast to lure it. This is attested to by a United States forest ranger who photographed the thing to prove it.

Christmas Gift!

"I'd give \$45 if someone would tell me what to give that fellow for Christmas — a gift he'll really be proud of!"

I told the man, after finding out that his business associate was a sportsman — but I didn't get the \$45. . .

I'll tell you, too. Let's see, this column has nearly 2,000,000 circulation. If each of you pay me \$45 . . .

Now that we have made a quick trip through the land of fantasy, let's get down to bed rock. If you are worrying about an appropriate present, I'll tell you what, 99 times out of 100, will be THE gift for anyone who gets outside at all — hunters, fishermen, motorists, bird lovers, football fans, the list is endless.

This whole country is getting "glass fever." I've answered more questions about binoculars in the past year than everything else put together. You can't go wrong on a good glass for Christmas.

A line I have in mind has good binoculars in price ranges from almost nothing to as much as you want to pay. And for those who are seeking information on what type glass to buy (95%) they have a book made to order. It is called "How to Select Binoculars" and it is free. They'll send along a beautifully illustrated catalog also if you'll request it. Drop a line to Bushnell Optical Corporation, Dept. WSA-45, Bushnell Building, Pasadena 1, California.

Short Snorts

The man of war, or frigate bird, is a genuine feathered airplane. The enormous stretch of its wings measures 7½ feet across.

When an electric eel gets really mad and lets loose, he can discharge a shock of about 450 volts — plenty to kill a man.

Kangaroo rats, pocket mice, prairie dogs, gazelles, and dozens of other desert animals, pass their whole lives without touching a drop of water. The liquid necessary for their bodily needs is obtained through chemical action in their digestive tracts whereby some of the starchy parts of their food are changed into water.

Fresh fish are "mined" in the middle of the Sahara Desert by digging into subterranean streams.

The young eel is ribbon-like and so transparent that print may be read through its body.

There are 25 recognized subspecies of American Mountain lions, eight of which are found in the United States.

Wool growers can look for a cheaper wool bag in 1953 according to the market outlook. Not for six years have burlap prices been as favorable for American users as prices have dropped from 27.5 cents a yard in the 10-ounce weight to less than 14 cents a yard this year. Commercial feed-stuffs consume the largest amount of the India-grown jute fiber but the normal annual use for wool bags is nearly four million yards of burlap.

It is reported that the lambs off the Nip Blackstone ranch near Sheffield weighed around 60 pounds and brought 17½ cents from Al DuMain of San Angelo.

Menard County livestock commission man, Walter Kothmann purchased more than 10,000 lambs the latter part of September in a few days time. Most of the lambs were in fair shape and brought around 18 cents. From Crockett County Roy Henderson delivered

2,000 lambs loaded at Barnhart, Ft. Stockton and Del Rio. Floyd Henderson delivered 1,500 lambs at Valentine.

Please Mention This Magazine When Answering Advertisements

In early October slightly more than 4,000 mixed Rambouillet lambs from Wayne West's Crockett County ranch sold at 18 cents a pound to Lem Smith of Uvalde. The sheep were in good condition and expected to weigh out at around 70 pounds.



Penivet® in oil suspension is the recommended treatment for many common diseases of livestock, including shipping fever.

The oil suspension insures longer-lasting blood levels of penicillin, means fewer injections are needed.

In a controversy, an old proverb says that "a single fact is worth a boatload of argument." Penicillin in oil, in treating animal diseases is better than penicillin in aqueous suspension, and the advantage rests on a fact.

PENICILLIN...OIL or AQUEOUS SUSPENSION

Which is better for veterinary use?

Longer-Lasting Blood Levels

Oil suspension gives considerably longer-lasting blood levels of penicillin, so that one injection of the proper dosage will maintain satisfactory blood levels for two or three days instead of just one day. It is true that aqueous suspension gives a quicker higher blood level of penicillin, but not significantly so.

Fewer Injections Needed

The longer blood levels from oil penicillin mean that you don't have to handle and inject animals for re-treatment so often. To the stockman with sick animals, or semi-wild stock on his hands, this is a pretty important advantage, since re-treatment is most often impractical or impossible. No matter what kind of sick stock you have, however, fewer treatments and less rough-handling can be a life saving factor to your animals. The exertions caused by chasing, bulldogging, and general rough-handling can nullify the good effects of any

treatment, and should be avoided as much as possible. But penicillin in oil has another advantage for the working stockman. It is much more stable, and is therefore superior to aqueous suspension for storage.

Both Kinds of Penivet Available

Cutter Laboratories has made Penivet available in oil suspension and in aqueous suspension because of the wide demand for this veterinary procaine penicillin G. But the standing recommendation is that Penivet in Oil should be used whenever penicillin is needed in treating cattle and sheep.

Penivet in Oil is available in 10 cc. vials of one million units or 3 million units. Penivet Aqueous is available in a 10 cc. vial of 3 million units. The accepted dosage of either oil or aqueous is 2000 units per pound of body weight, or one million units for treating a 500 pound animal. You can buy Penivet from your nearest authorized Cutter distributor. Ask him for

your dosage and disease chart on a handy blotter. Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, California.



Penivet is available in oil or aqueous suspension, but Penivet in oil is recommended for treating the common diseases of cattle and sheep. Get Penivet (Prolonged) in oil.

If your dealer can't supply you with Cutter Products, call us.

Stockmen's Supply Co.

Cutter's Distributors for West Texas

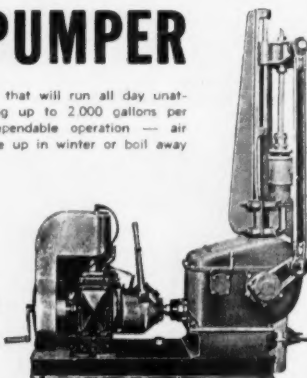
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A dependable deep well pumping unit that will run all day untended on one tank of gas, producing up to 2,000 gallons per hour. It's automatically oiled for dependable operation — air cooled for safe operation. Won't freeze up in winter or boil away in summer.

You are assured of plenty of good water when Mule Pumps are on the job. See your dealer for details.

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Also featuring some top-quality Rams and Ewe Lambs

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Sponsored by the Oklahoma Sheep Breeders' Ass'n.

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STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA

State Fair Sheep and Goat Show Creates Unusual Interest

THE 1952 State Fair sheep and goat show was marked by a good attendance and in many of the classes the competition was keen. The Delaine classes were quite good and the showing of Rambouillet sheep included more entries than for the past several years. The Angora Goat show was also featured by stiffer competition than usual.

Delaine-Merino

Miss Ola Mae Itz, the pretty 4-H Club girl from Harper, Texas, won both champions in the show. Fred Ludwig, Clifton, showed the reserve champion ram and G. A. Glimp, Burnet, the reserve champion ewe.

In the ram lamb class, Ola Mae was first, Fred Ludwig, second and G. A. Glimp, third.

G. A. Glimp showed the first pen-of-3 rams and first pen-of-3 ewes, and C. B. Chenault, Junction, the first place yearling ewe.

Ola Mae Itz showed the first ewe lamb, G. A. Glimp, second, and C. B. Chenault, third.

Fred Ludwig showed the first get-of-sire with Glimp, second.

George Johanson, Brady, was judge.

Rambouillet

Eddie Farrell Smith, 4-H Club boy of Sutton County, showed the champion Rambouillet ram and W. E. Couch, Waxahachie, had the reserve champion. Tommy Heffernan, Junction 4-H Club boy, had the champion ewe and Couch the reserve.

W. E. Couch showed the first-place yearling ram; the ram lambs of Eddie



SMITH SHOWS CHAMPION RAMBOUILLET RAM

Eddie Farrell Smith, Sutton County 4-H Club boy couldn't make the judging — he had to stay in school. So dad, George E. Smith, did the showing in the State Fair Rambouillet show and did right well, too, with Eddie's ram. He showed it to the championship. Eddie has been in 4-H Club work for the past eight years, and is now a sophomore in high school. The ram was bred by John Williams of Eldorado.

Farrell Smith took first and second, and Donnie Bode, Harper 4-H Club, third; Couch, fourth; George Parker, Harper 4-H Club, fifth and sixth; Bode, seventh.

Parker showed the first pen-of-3 ram lambs and Couch the pen of yearling ewes. Couch also won first and second in yearling ewe class.

In the ewe lamb class, the placing was Tommy Heffernan, Bode, Couch, Couch, Parker, Parker, Bode, James Weiss, Manor, Texas; Sidney Tetens, Pflugerville, Texas; and Tetens.

In the pen-of-3 ewe lambs class: Couch, first; Bode, and Parker placed second and third, respectively.

Couch showed first exhibitor's flock and first get-of-sire. Parker and Bode placed second and third in the latter class.

Rod Richardson, Iraan, Texas, was judge.

Southdown

Henry Mochle, Enid, Oklahoma, showed champion ram and reserve champion ram and ewe. The champion ewe was shown by J. M. Raiden & Son, Honey Grove, Texas.

Ram lamb class: Mochle, first three places; Raiden, fourth.

Pen-of-three ram lambs: Mochle, Raiden.

Yearling ewe: Mochle; Walter Stelzig, Jr., Schulenburg, second and third.

Pen-of-three yearling ewes: Stelzig, Mochle.

Ewe lamb: Raiden, Raiden, Mochle, Mochle and Stelzig.

Pen-of-three ewe lambs: Mochle, Raiden, Stelzig.

Exhibitor's flock: Mochle, Stelzig. Get-of-sire: Mochle, Raiden.

Alvin Dixon, Ames, Iowa, Judge.

Suffolk

The Trans-Pecos Ranch, Fort Stockton, Texas, showed the champion ram and ewe and the reserve champion ewe; Harrison Davis, Dorchester, showed the reserve champion ram.

Yearling ram: Trans-Pecos, Davis, Trans-Pecos, Davis; J. M. Raiden & Son, Honey Grove.

Ram lamb: Davis.

Pen-of-three ram lambs: Davis.

Yearling ewe: Trans-Pecos, Trans-Pecos, Davis and Davis.

Pen-of-three yearling ewes: Trans-Pecos, Davis.

Ewe lamb: Davis — all places.

Pen-of-three lambs: Davis.

Exhibitor's flock: Davis.

Get-of-sire: Trans-Pecos, Davis.

Alvin Dixon, Ames, Iowa, Judge.

Hampshire

Harrison Davis, Dorchester, Texas, showed the champion ram. Mrs. Annie E. Wilson, Plano, showed the reserve champion ram and ewe and the champion ewe.

Yearling ram: Davis; Wilson; J. P. Mitchell, Trenton, Tennessee; Davis; Wilson.

Ram lamb: Wilson, Davis, Davis, Mitchell, Mitchell and Wilson.

Pen-of-three ram lambs: Davis, Wilson, Mitchell.

Yearling ewe: Wilson, Wilson, Mitchell, Mitchell, Davis.

Pen-of-three yearling ewes: Wilson, Mitchell, Davis.

Ewe lamb: Wilson, Davis, Wilson, Mitchell.

Pen-of-three ewe lambs: Wilson, Mitchell, Davis.

Exhibitor's flock: Wilson, Davis, Mitchell.

Get-of-sire: Davis, Mitchell, Wilson, Alvin Dixon, Ames, Iowa, Judge.

Shropshire

J. P. Mitchell, Trenton, Tennessee, showed the champion ram and the reserve champion ewe; Henry Mochle, Enid, Oklahoma, the champion ewe and the reserve champion ram.

Yearling ram: Mochle; Mitchell; J. M. Raiden & Son, Honey Grove, Texas.

Ram lamb: Mitchell, Mochle, Mitchell, Raiden.

Pen-of-three ram lambs: Mitchell, Mochle.

Yearling ewe: Mochle, Mitchell, Mitchell.

Pen-of-three yearling ewes: Mitchell, Mochle.

Ewe lamb: Mochle, Mitchell.

Pen-of-three ewe lambs: Mitchell, Mochle.

Exhibitor's flock and Get-of-sire: Mitchell, Mochle.

Alvin Dixon, Ames, Iowa, Judge.

Angora Goats (Flat Locks)

S. W. Dismukes, Rocksprings, Texas, showed the champion buck and the reserve champion doe; Charles E. Orr, Rocksprings, showed the champion doe and the reserve champion buck.

Yearling buck: Dismukes, Dismukes, C. Orr, W. S. Orr, Rocksprings, Dismukes.

Buck kid: C. Orr, C. Orr, Dismukes, W. S. Orr, Dismukes.

Pen-of-three buck kids: C. Orr, W. S. Orr, Dismukes.

Yearling doe: C. Orr, Dismukes, C. Orr, Dismukes, W. S. Orr.

Pen-of-3 yearling does: C. Orr, Dismukes, W. S. Orr.

Doe kid: C. Orr, C. Orr, W. S. Orr.

Pen-of-3 doe kids: C. Orr, W. S. Orr.

Exhibitor's Flock and Get of Sire: C. Orr.

Angora Goats (Ringlets)

Joe B. Ross, Sonora, Texas, showed the champion buck and doe and Charles E. Orr, Rocksprings, showed both reserve champions.

Yearling buck: Ross, W. S. Orr, Rocksprings, W. S. Orr, S. W. Dismukes, Rocksprings, C. Orr.

Buck kid: C. Orr, Ross, W. S. Orr, W. S. Orr, Ross, C. Orr, Dismukes, C. Orr.

Pen-of-3 buck kids: C. Orr, W. S. Orr, Dismukes.

Yearling doe: Ross, W. S. Orr, C. Orr, Ross, C. Orr, C. Orr, Dismukes, W. S. Orr.

Pen-of-3 yearling does: C. Orr, W. S. Orr, Dismukes.

Doe kid: C. Orr, W. S. Orr, C. Orr, Ross, Ross, Dismukes, Dismukes, W. S. Orr.

Pen-of-3 doe kids: C. Orr, W. S. Orr.

Exhibitor's flock: Ross, C. Orr, W. S. Orr, Dismukes.

Get-of-sire: Ross, C. Orr, Dismukes, W. S. Orr.

Armer F. Earwood, Sonora, Texas, Judge.

Junior Sheep Show

Thomas Pape, Fredericksburg, showed the Junior Grand Champion Lamb and Bobby Rawlings, Marfa, the reserve champion.

The Marfa Future Farmers chapter, Marfa, Texas, showed the best group of 15 fine wool lambs exhibited by 3 or more exhibitors from one county.

(Continued on page 59)

Congratulations

Ola Mae Itz, Harper, on her
State Fair Champion Ram
Another Champion Delaine
Breeder — World's Finest
Wool Producers

Write for information

Texas Delaine Merino Record Association

George Johanson, Sec'y, Brady, Texas



We adhere to the policy of friendliness, service and cooperation and above all we believe in the ranch industry and the ranch folk!

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have grown and prospered
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The Old Horsehead Crossing on the Pecos

MOST NOTED CROSSING ON A SINUOUS STREAM, WITH A TREACHEROUS SOUL; FOR CENTURIES A HISTORIC LANDMARK IN THE SOUTHWEST; TODAY, IT LIES UNMARKED IN A SHEEP PASTURE.

BY ROY HOLT

"All along this trail, surely once a traveled road, lay skulls and bones of animals. Horses, cattle — a line of bones! . . . The place was desolate, gray and lonely, an utter solitude, uninhabited even by beasts of the hills or fowls of the air. It stretched away to infinitude. That river had a treacherous soul. It seemed to know that this ford was the only sure one for hundreds of miles, that in itself and the few fountains it drained out of the stony earth, there hid the only allaying of thirst for beast and man in all that aloof and inscrutable Country. . . .

Up from the river thin pale lines, broken here and there, paralleled the road. Bleached bones, skulls of cattle. For three hundred years, ever since the Spaniards had staked off the stark and deadly Llano Estacado, cattle had perished there.

It was a place where death stalked. No Indian tepee, no herder's tent, no cowman's stone shack, no habitation ever marked Horsehead Crossing. Men had to cross the Pecos there, but they shunned it as a pestilence. As it had been, so would it always be, used but hated, a dire necessity."

. . . (Zane Gray, WEST OF THE PECOS.)

bleakness, desolation, and sinister dread. Some of the pioneering horsemen who crossed here for more than three centuries grimly tell a part of the story to posterity.

Baptized with the blood of savage red warriors, Spanish explorers and priests, Mexican salt-haulers, Anglo-American soldiers, Forty-niners, emigrants, freighters, cattle and sheep drovers, and stagecoach drivers and guards — this place literally breaches uncounted decades of history.

The Horsehead Crossing was on numerous southwestern trails in days past. The Old Salt Trail led from Presidio to a great salt lake in present Crane County and crossed the Pecos here. The Great Comanche War Trail was blazed southward across the Plains to Mustang Springs, across the Pecos at Horsehead Crossing, on to Comanche Springs (now Fort Stockton), across the Big Bend of Texas, and once across the Rio Grande fanned out to the horse herds of the Mexican rancheros. Caravans and traders from Chihuahua crossed their loads of bullion here, headed for San Antonio or for the United States. Expeditions sent out by the U. S. army, beginning in 1849, began using this crossing and opened a well-defined road to be followed by Forty-niners, emigrants, and drovers. Herds of Longhorn cattle were crossed here many years prior to the time when the trail came to be called the Good-night-Loving Trail. Then the Butterfield Overland Stage Line, 1858-1861, boldly sent its stage coaches across the dusty miles of Texas to this crossing, linking the east and the west.

Spanish Cross Here

Antonio de Espejo led an expedition to the Pecos in 1553. He called it the Rio de las Vacas — the River of Cows, on account of the number of buffa-

THE MOST dreaded, yet probably most noted landmark in the whole Southwest is today unmarked, unsung, and hard to locate. On a range of desolate and lonely vastness it is today enclosed by the wire fences of sheep pastures. The spot is unmarked on modern maps but not so in days gone by. Twenty miles up the Pecos from Girvin, on Highway 67, and on a line between Fort Stockton and Crane the old crossing lies practically hidden in salt cedars and silt. On the land maps of Pecos County, this old crossing is shown on the H.&G.N. Railway Company Block 9, Survey 47. Nor is the Pecos the same deep, turbulent stream of other days.

But this historic spot still fans the imagination today. What stories it could unfold! All those who passed this place in days gone by never forgot it. Countless chronicles handed down to us paint a universal picture of



loes he found in the vicinity. He crossed the river and explored down the east bank for some 120 leagues and then recrossed at the Old Salt Lake Crossing and went on to Comanche Springs.

A century later, Mendoza led another expedition into the area. He came to the Pecos at Horsehead Crossing and spoke of it being on the already ancient road which led to the Salt Lake. He called the Pecos the Rio Salado, or Salt River. He found Indians on the Pecos, the Jedionias and Apaches, using horses and described them as expert riders. His expedition came on the Concho River, naming the streams for shells found there, and then established the first mission in the area, San Clemente, near the mouth of the Concho.

Connelly Expedition Crossed in 1839

The first citizen of the United States to cross the Pecos at the Horsehead Crossing was Dr. Henry Connelly, according to available records. In 1839, he led an expedition from Independence, Missouri, across the Plains and on into Chihuahua, Mexico. The return trip was made with a caravan of thirty wagons, loaded with silver and gold from the mines. He traveled under a passport issued to him by the governor of Chihuahua. His company consisted of about one hundred men, principally Mexicans. Some 6600 mules were used. The men were well-armed — one field piece, one mortar, and two swivels — in addition to their other arms, "for the just motive of resisting the barbarous tribes that might attempt to invade them in transit."

The Connelly caravan crossed at the Horsehead Crossing on both trips. The Pecos was described as running bank full, the current deep and swift, and some 100 to 150 feet wide. The perpendicular banks of 10 to 20 feet made crossing impossible in most places, but here the bank sloped down to the water. The Connelly teamsters had to use water kegs to float their heavy wagons across. Here they also met a large party of Comanche horsemen but these appeared very friendly, since there were so many men in the caravan and these were well armed.

The Crossing Named

In 1894, Lieutenants Francis T. Bryan and J. E. Johnston, leading a U. S. army expedition, mapped the trail from San Antonio to El Paso and crossed the Pecos here. Bryan in his report stated, "The crossing which we used is known as the Horsehead Crossing — no doubt from the number of horses' heads which lie scattered near." The party traveled up the west bank of the Pecos to near the New Mexico line, thus blazing the trail, over this portion, for the famous Goodnight-Loving Cattle Trail, named in 1866.

In 1950, Captain John R. Bartlett, leading another army expedition, also crossed here. He stated, "I noticed a long line of horse or mule skulls placed along the bank, which probably gave it the name it bears." This party almost met tragedy in their crossing. After some of the wagons and teams had crossed over safely, two wagons and teams, one driven by Bartlett himself, were caught by the swift current, the frightened mules and the two vehicles becoming entan-



Indians attacked the outfit at Horsehead Crossing, capturing all the horses and cattle, and besieging the party in the ruins of an old adobe wall.

gled in the swirling, deep water. Clement Young, standing on the bank, saw the predicament, seized a rope and sprang into the river with his clothes on. With difficulty he tied his rope to the lead mules. Others on the bank mounted their horses, sprang into the water also, and finally managed to untangle the teams and wagons and pull them to the bank.

It will be noted that both the Bryan expedition and Bartlett stated that the place had already been named the Horsehead Crossing. However, the Texas Almanac of 1952-53 states that the place was so named because Bartlett found the crossing marked with horses' skulls. These two expeditions merely placed on record the name that was already in use.

As early as 1848, an expedition from San Antonio to Chihuahua crossed the Pecos here, since crossings on the lower Pecos were not then in use. A group of pioneer freighters began using this trail and named it the Chihuahua Trail. Among these freighters were John W. Spencer, John B. Davis, Ed Froboesse, John Holly, August Santelben, John Burgess, Richard Daly, William Russell and others. From the Pecos to Presidio they merely followed the Old Salt Trail, which had been mentioned by Mendoza.

In 1849, Captain R. B. Marcy crossed the turbulent Pecos a short distance above the Horsehead Crossing. He mapped a road from the Pecos to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and thus opened up the way for emigrant trains to California, through this section.

Not one of the early records has a favorable word for the Horsehead Crossing or the entire area. The stream was treacherous and dangerous. The water was salty, brackish, or gyp. Little or no grazing could be

found for the horses and mules. No firewood was available in that treeless country. Captain Bartlett observed the remains of wagons and dead oxen along the trail. He concluded that these were the ghastly evidences of some unfortunate wagon train, probably of emigrants. The oxen had apparently dropped from exhaustion. They had perished where they fell, their lank, dried-up bodies still having the hide on them, thus showing that even the coyotes could not live in that country. His party also found fresh Indian signs and thus did not tarry longer than necessary at this forbidding spot.

It might be noted in passing that Texans did some of the exploring and trail making across the Pecos. In 1848, Colonel John C. Hayes of Texas Ranger fame led an expedition from San Antonio to Chihuahua City. Enterprising citizens of San Antonio financed the expedition, which led to the opening of a lucrative trade with Chihuahua. In the next year, Major Robert S. Neighbors and Captain John S. Ford, both experienced frontiersmen and Indian fighters, led another expedition from Austin and San Antonio to Brady Creek, to the head waters of the Concho, then to Horsehead Crossing, and thence to El Paso. The party returned over the same general route and reported that the trail would make an excellent wagon road. It will be noted that these expeditions antedated the explorations made by army officers already mentioned.

It must be concluded that the actual naming of the Horsehead Crossing on the Pecos is lost in the dust of antiquity. Anglo explorers found the spot already bearing that name. Cap-

tain R. B. Marcy shows the place on the map made after his expedition of 1849, although he crossed the Pecos above the spot. J. H. Young, in 1853, showed the Horsehead Crossing on his map of the West.

Stage Coach Days

In 1857, the government of the United States awarded a contract to John Butterfield to establish an overland stage route from St. Louis to San Francisco for "expedited" mail service to the new and booming state of California. The consideration was \$600,000 per annum. In general, the Butterfield Trail across Texas followed Captain Marcy's route of 1849. It crossed the Red River into Texas at Preston Bend, ran to Fort Belknap, via Fort Phantom Hill to Fort Chadbourne, thence to Grape Creek and on to Coughlin's Station, then over a long dry stretch to the Horsehead Crossing. In the early days, the route followed the east bank of the Pecos to Pope's camp near the New Mexico line, thence to El Paso and on westward. Before long the line was changed so that the Pecos was crossed at the Horsehead Crossing, thence to Fort Stockton, Fort Davis, Van Horn Wells and on to El Paso.

Nearly 500 miles of the route across unsettled Texas was through hostile Indian country. Stations were located some twenty-five miles apart so that teams could be changed. A few scattered military posts were supposed to furnish protection to the stage line. One old timer who made the trip across the continent in one of the springless hard-seated stage coaches, enduring dust and heat, and experi-

(Continued on page 36)



The Connelly teamsters had to use water kegs to float their heavy wagons across.

Horsehead

(Continued from page 35)

encing a runaway each time a fresh team was hitched to the vehicle, wrote: "I know now what hell is, for I have had twenty-four days of it." Besides his fare of \$150, he had to buy his own meals for which he paid as high as one dollar for chicken coffee, hot heavy biscuit, fried pork floating in grease, soggy cornbread and half-cooked beans.

The ninety-odd mile stretch of country between Fort Concho and the Pecos proved to be a real obstacle to the stage company, due to the lack of water. This scarce necessity had to be hauled to the stations for both men and horses, at considerable expense.

In January of 1860, the Texas Legislature passed acts chartering two toll bridge companies, with authority to construct and operate for a period of years toll bridges over the Pecos. One was to be at Horsehead Crossing, where the Butterfield Overland Mail crossed, while the other was to be near Old Fort Lancaster, where the San Antonio-San Diego line crossed. Each act provided for a scale of fees which might be charged for all manner of traffic. Neither bridge was established, for shortly the Civil War ended the operation of all the stage lines and turned West Texas back to the Indians temporarily.

In the late 60's, Ben Ficklin and others re-established stage coach lines in West Texas, with Ben Ficklin, first county seat of Tom Green County, as the center. Stations to the westward were established at Centralia and Fort Melvin. This line crossed the Pecos at the Pontoon Crossing, below the Horsehead Crossing.

Mention is made by several cattle drovers, who used the old Horsehead Crossing soon after the Civil War, of the ruins of an adobe wall here which had been a part of a stage station on the Butterfield Stage line. The location of such a station here is not shown on the list of Butterfield stations. However, it is logical that a station would have been located at this strategic point, the first water to be reached after leaving the head of the Concho, a distance of some ninety miles.

Union Emigrants

During the Civil War, numerous persons evidently loved the Union more than they wished to "fight for somebody else's nigger." Many of these emigrated to California. Noah Smithwick, Texan by adoption since 1827, left the state in 1861 in a wagon train on that long and perilous journey. In his book, *THE EVOLUTION OF A STATE*, Smithwick described the trip from Fort Chadbourne westward along the Overland Mail route. There were about 35 persons in the train, only 13 of whom were men. On the Concho, this party united with another from Dallas. After considerable hardship, they reached the Pecos. The stream was high but the party made the dangerous crossing.

In 1865, a caravan of some 23 families met at Fort McKavett and started to California by way of Spring Creek. They drove 1,050 head of loose cattle, 70 yoke of extra oxen, while 120 yoke of steers pulled the wagons. Finally, the party reached Castle Gap, about 12 miles from the Pecos. Here the Indians attacked at night and drove off all the stock except the work oxen and a few saddle horses. Some of the men went to search for the stolen stock, some remained on guard, while others drove

the thirsty work oxen on to the Pecos to water. R. J. Newton, one of the party, later described the experiences at Horsehead Crossing. (*Frontier Times*, June 1944.) as follows:

"The Pecos was a dangerous stream, made so by quick sands, and when the famished steers came in sight of the water, the men lost all control over them. The poor beasts rushed pell mell into the river, the hindmost crowding the foremost into the treacherous quicksands and only 19 steers, nine and a half yoke, out of 120 yoke, were saved! Two hundred and twenty-one of our oxen dead in the Pecos!"

Another party following on the trail gave help to the unfortunate emigrants. This second party had about 300 big fine cattle, wild longhorn steers that had never felt a rope since they were branded as calves. After much struggling, these wild steers were made to pull the wagons. On the Rio Grande, this party met men returning from California. These men gave such gloomy pictures of the route and the country that the emigrants turned around and in due time reached Fort McKavett.

One pioneer woman who made the long overland trip to California as a girl wrote:

"We dreaded the Pecos River, as it was usually high at that season of the year. Before we reached that stream the Indians slipped in one night and stole all our horses. We were driving a number of loose cattle in order to have fresh oxen in case our teams gave out. The poor men were compelled to trudge through the deep, scorching sand on foot and drive the cattle. So when we reached the Pecos River at the Horsehead Crossing, we found it a raging torrent. The captain said we must cross, for we started with only enough provis-

ions to do us across and if we delayed we would run out, with no chance to get any more . . ."

Empty water barrels were lashed to a wagon-bed, which was fastened to the running gear of the wagon. Four yoke of oxen were hitched to the wagon and this was made to serve as a ferry boat to cross all the party and equipment, with men and oxen swimming the river time after time.

In 1864, it was reported to the frontier militia at Camp Colorado in Coleman County that numerous deserters and Unionists were collecting on the upper Conchos with the probable intention of going to New Mexico or California. A scouting expedition was sent to investigate. It was found that the party had headed for the Pecos the week before. There were about 500 persons in this party, including a number of families. They had some forty loaded wagons, with extra stock and beeves herded along with the train.

Trail Drivers' Woes

It was Texas cattlemen immediately after the civil war who gave real publicity to the Horsehead Crossing as the principal landmark on the cattle trail leading westward. At the close of the war, Texas had about one-half of all the cattle in America but there was no market at home. War-depleted Texas based her financial hopes on cattle. Cowmen took the chance and drove their herds westward toward New Mexico.

Charles Goodnight and Oliver Loving are credited with opening up the great exodus of cattle from the Lone Star State after the war. In 1866, with 18 men they drove a herd of 3,000 Longhorns from Young County, Texas, to Fort Sumner, New Mexico. Their trail became known as the Goodnight-Loving Trail and over this route some 250,000 head of Texas cattle were driven to markets in the years succeeding. In 1874 alone, the drive up the Pecos Trail amounted to 110,000 head. The trail led from the Middle Concho to the Horsehead Crossing along the Butterfield Trail, thence up the Pecos to Fort Sumner and from there on into Colorado and Wyoming. The news of the Goodnight-Loving drive spread through Texas like wildfire from mouth to mouth and in the press. Enterprising Texas cowmen were intensely interested.

Charles Goodnight later wrote, "By the aid of maps and my experiences gained in exploring the frontier when a ranger during the war, I laid out my course." It must be noted that he had maps of the course — for this entire trail had been used for many years before it was named for Goodnight and Loving. Their drive merely came at the exact time to attract the attention of all.

As we have noted before, the Horsehead Crossing and the entire trail had been used by the Spanish for hundreds of years. Anglo-Americans began using the trail westward to the Pecos as early as 1839. From the Horsehead Crossing, the trail led to Presidio and on into Chihuahua, or to El Paso, or up the Pecos into New Mexico. California emigrants, or the 49'ers, in countless numbers had driven their oxen and loose cattle to the Horsehead Crossing and up the Pecos at least 15 years prior to the Goodnight-Loving initial trip. There was

perhaps not one foot of the entire trail but what was known to frontiersmen long before the trail was given its popular name.

Indeed, it was common practice for all exploring expeditions to drive both cattle and sheep along as a food supply, a commissary on the hoof. Spanish explorers, as Coronado and Mendoza, drove immense herds for this purpose. The United States army followed the same practice. Captain Marcy followed the practice as did Captain John Poe, who drove sheep for food on his expedition to the Pecos.

Texas cowmen by the scores had driven cattle over the trail to the Horseshoe Crossing before Goodnight and Loving. In 1864, W. A. Peril, of Gillespie County, drove a herd of cattle from Mason to Fort McKavett, up the South Concho, through Castle Gap and on across the Horseshoe Crossing to Comanche Springs and on to Presidio. Sam Newcomb, teacher at old Fort Davis in Stephens County, recorded in his diary in January of 1865, that G. T. Reynolds, S. Huff and W. R. St. John had just returned from New Mexico where they had driven cattle. This party drove by way of the Concho to the Pecos and up that stream to New Mexico where they had sold their herd. These men had spent three months on the round trip. Mention is made in the same source of other cattlemen making the same drive, while others drove to Old Mexico.

Many well-known cattlemen drove cattle to the Pecos and on into New Mexico. Heading the list is John Chisum, who at one time ranched at Trickham and also on the Concho near the present Paint Rock. Sometimes the trail is given his name. In 1867, he moved his herds to New Mexico and settled near Roswell. For many years he continued to drive many herds up the Pecos to his range. Others were James R. Moss and Damon Slater of Llano County, D. H. Snyder, large operator for many years; Ruben Gray of San Saba County, J. S. Bourland and Joe Hoy of Llano County, John Cureton of Coleman and Bosque Counties, Sam Gholson of Coleman County, James Rank of Mason County, Coggin Brothers of Brown County, John Sloan of San Saba County, Captain John Henderson of Palo Pinto County, R. F. Tankersley of Tom Green County, A. G. Boyce who was later manager of the

XIT ranch, D. M. Poer, Isaac Harris — and countless others.

Trail drivers on the Pecos Trail had their woes, without exceptions. W. H. Posey, driving cattle to California, in 1868, wrote to his family: "Pecos River, Horseshoe Crossing — I am on the Pecos. We had a terrible time. We crossed the plains without finding any water, a distance of 85 miles. Some of our stock starved." The dry drive from the head of the Concho to the Pecos was a nightmare. Cattle perished by the hundreds along the trail. When the gaunt survivors neared the Pecos and got a scent of water, they stampeded and headed toward the dangerous stream. The Horseshoe Crossing itself allowed an easy approach to water but in all other places the banks were high. The crazed animals jumped from the bluffs into the swimming water and then could not get out. Goodnight lost fifty head at the Pecos on his first trip in this way. Ruben Gray of San Saba County lost 400 head thus. Pools of alkali water left by recent floods often proved a death trap for hundreds of cattle. At Castle Gap, 13 miles east of the Pecos, one trail boss, in 1872, lost his entire herd of 1,000 head when a light shower caused the animals to go crazy. They milled and bawled but could not be driven to water. Their bleached bones marked the spot for years.

Indian Hazards

Perhaps the greatest single hazard faced by all those who traveled by way of Horseshoe Crossing was furnished by the Red man, nomadic Comanches and Apaches who lurked about the area. As already mentioned, the Great Comanche War Trail crossed the Pecos here. Each year, in the light of the Mexican moon — which to the Comanches was September — the trail swarmed with parties of barbaric riders hurrying to a harvest of horses and captives south of the Rio Grande. Along in November and December the parties began to return northward with herds of horses, cattle and mules, often with captives herded along with the beasts. This trail was worn deep with the hooves of countless travelers, both man and beast. The way was marked by the whitened bones of many animals. Woe be to the white man who was caught on the trail.

Also Comanches and their allies frequently camped in the sandhills, where water was available, and from this base swooped down upon the travelers. Apaches from New Mexico

(Continued on page 44)

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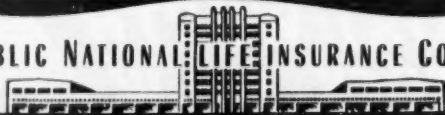
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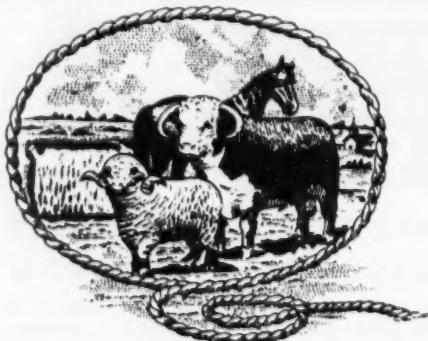
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"Domestic Wool Industry Must Be Protected" Says Willoughby

SPEAKING BEFORE the U. S. Tariff Commission at a Washington hearing the first week of October, Ray Willoughby, San Angelo, ranchman and a vice-president of the National Wool Growers Association declared, "We are not looking for any favors but the simple facts are that the American wool men can't compete with foreign producers whose hired hands work at such low wages and have such low standards of living. Congress itself has found that wool is a strategic material and that we should produce at least 360 million pounds annually as a national defense measure."

Mr. Willoughby pointed out the futility of trying to keep the domestic wool producer in business with the market for his product under the cost of production. With foreign wool being imported into this country and underselling the domestic wool a sluggish market has depressed the sheep industry of this country. This has been a contributing factor in the drastic decline in the nation's sheep population from 56 million head in 1942 to 30 million head in 1951. The total production of domestic wool for 1952 will reveal a further decrease in sheep numbers as this is expected to approximate only 230 million pounds.

Present-Day Tariff Ineffective

The protective tariff shielding the American wool grower is 25½ cents per pound which has been largely ineffective as foreign wool growers have been able to absorb this tariff and yet undersell domestic wool. The textile operators of New England, while evidencing sympathy for the domestic grower, declare that an increased import fee would react to increase the cost of woollen goods and turn the consumers to wool substitutes.

W. H. Steiwer of Fossil, Oregon, President of the National Wool Growers Association, headed the delegation of wool grower representatives before the Tariff Commission and in the three-day hearing urged the plan of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which would set a "special fee" adding 16.5 cents per pound on apparel wool imports, over and above the current 25.5 cents per pound tariff. The special fee would be subject to review after a 30-day trial.

The Australian government is very desirous that increased tariff on imported wools not go into effect. "The United States is our market and if our wool sales here are curtailed so in proportion will be our dollar purchases of manufactured goods and machinery. The only way we can get U. S. dollars is to sell our Australian wool to you." So declared an Australian leader recently in studying the proposition.

Similarly, both Uruguay and Argentina and other South American wool producing countries, are watching with keen interest the domestic wool growers' efforts to protect their industry. In their eagerness to secure the dollar an "in the country" subsidy has been working in some South American countries wherein their exporters are granted a higher rate of



RAY WILLOUGHBY

exchange for the peso on the American dollar than is normal. To counteract this, countervailing duties have been sought by wool grower organizations who have petitioned the Treasury Department repeatedly but with scant success.

Government Help

That the domestic wool growers would be pleased to operate independent of the influence of government is acknowledged. This segment of the agricultural picture of the nation has always been most vociferous in its opposition to government participation in its business yet very few industries depend so utterly upon government protection. Without the tariff protection it is extremely doubtful if the domestic wool industry could exist except in fragmentary and trivial form. Growers now point out that the present tariff protection is ineffective. Thus, the situation is put up to the American people, to the tariff commission, and to the military: The domestic wool grower cannot operate under present conditions. Is the industry of enough value to make expedient a remedy for the situation and make profitable operation of the sheep industry possible?

The government through the United States Department of Agriculture declares that the wool industry is quite important to domestic economy and has been for some time guaranteeing the growers 90 per cent of parity. This is done through a loan program which at the present time means that by taking the loan the grower can be assured of a grease pound price of approximately 54 cents. Should the wool market advance to better than the loan value the grower can by paying interest and other charges withdraw his wool from the loan program before January 31 and market the wool in regular channels. The parity formula is a much discussed and argued plan to give the grower cost of production or a "fair return". With congressional approval the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to guarantee the wool producers 60 to 90 per cent

(Continued on page 40)

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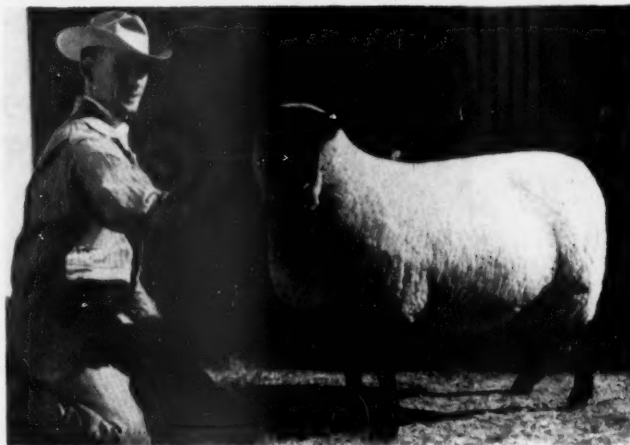
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TRANS-PECOS CHAMPION EWE

One of the nicest of the Suffolk sheep in the State Fair, Dallas, was this yearling ewe shown by the Trans-Pecos Suffolk Ranch, Fort Stockton, Texas. She was made champion. Johnny Bryan is shown holding his prize winner.

Domestic Wool

(Continued from page 38)

of parity and the loans have been set at 90 per cent.

Can the growers break even by turning the wool to the government on a loan (really an outright sale) of 90 per cent of parity? Spokesmen for the industry are skeptical. "I doubt if we could break even on 100 per cent of parity, or 60 cents a pound. We don't like to be subsidized at all. We certainly don't like to be subsidized at less than production costs," so declared Mr. Willoughby before the tariff commission.

One bright spot in the domestic wool picture is the recent ruling that the Defense Department Appropriation bill intends that the military buy American wool in lieu of imported.

This will take some of the pressure from the domestic market which has shown signs of healthy activity. Stockpiling of domestic wools for future use by the military is being discussed.

National Active in Seeking Import Fees on Wool

J. M. Jones, Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, appeared before the U. S. Tariff Commission in Washington, September 29, at a hearing designed to study the effect of imported wool and wool tops upon the U. S. wool price support program. Mr. Jones contended that imported wool under the present tariff schedule was undermining the American wool industry and that variable import fees would not work an unfair hardship upon the various nations selling their wools on the domestic market.

C. J. Fawcett, representing the National Wool Marketing Corporation, Boston, declared that an import fee on top of the present 25½-cent tariff was justified and that the subsidized wools from South America have been especially damaging to the domestic wool market.

Henry Mills, Jr., recently sold 300 head of mixed lambs at 15 cents a pound to H. O. Schulze of Mason, Texas. They weighed 56 pounds and were the last of the Mills lambs for this year. Mills Bros. had earlier sold some 2700 head at 19½ cents to Pete Mozingo and Jimmy Mills.

Remnants of the lamb crop for 1952 will have gone out of the Pandale area by November 1, according to Henry Mills, Jr. Lots of the ranchmen in that country are feeding molasses free-lick in troughs and the sheep seem to be doing well on it. Some ranchmen plan to feed a little concentrate just before lambing season and perhaps a little hay. While many of the ranchmen are cut down in stock to about 50% of normal others have not and are still nearly fully stocked and plan to try to keep on "brushing" and soting until the rains come.

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Ceiling Prices Suspended On Mutton by OPS

THE OFFICE of Price Stabilization, October 6, issued a bulletin informing of the suspension of dollars-and-cents ceiling prices on yearling mutton sold at wholesale. It retained an "overriding ceiling" over which these products may not be sold legally.

OPS officials gave as a reason for this action that yearling mutton and mutton products which represent less than one per cent of the nation's meat consumption, are now selling substantially below the dollars-and-cents wholesale ceilings and it is not expected that they will be sold at or near these prices in the foreseeable future.

Although suspending price controls at wholesale level, the OPS declares retailers must continue to calculate weekly retail ceilings on the basis of percentage of change in their weekly wholesale costs. If wholesale costs increase, retail ceilings may be increased by the same percentage. (This is expected to keep the bookkeeper fully occupied in some of the large stores.)

But the suspension of the dollars-and-cents ceilings on wholesale yearling mutton and mutton does not apply to lamb products. These are still in effect. (The lord only knows why.)

With the suspension of the wholesale yearling mutton ceilings, the OPS also terminated the grading and grade-marking requirements for these products. The difficulties that these requirements forced upon the industry and the dollar loss incurred by the growers thereby has been incalculable and they will be long remembered as one of the biggest headaches the sheep industry of the southwest has ever had. Against the stubbornest of opposition the sheep industry, the sheepmen working through the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and other organizations, the concession from the OPS was at last secured, effective October 6. Many of the lamb growers of Texas, livestock commission men, and representatives of the growers' organizations spent weeks of time and many hundreds of dollars fighting the OPS for this concession. Even so, only a partial victory was obtained. Lamb must be graded and grade-marked and retailers must spend hours of their time figuring the varying percentage changes in order to calculate ceiling prices which procedure is useless and needlessly expensive in view of the price of lamb and mutton on the current wholesale market.

"Price controls on livestock and meat are serving no useful purpose except temporary political expediency," declares the American Farm Bureau Federation.

It is claimed with apparent justification that artificial controls are causing consumers of meat, including those who patronize public eating establishments, to pay higher prices for meat in many instances because restaurant and retail prices have been frozen at a higher level than a free price system would provide.

It is pointed out that the three major contributing factors in the in-

creased spread between what the consumer pays and what the producer receives are increased labor costs and higher costs of doing business under OPS and the fact that government regulated margins tend to become fixed at unnecessarily high levels.

Complete elimination of price controls on the livestock and meat industry would result in increased production of meat because it would encourage farmers to convert a near record supply of corn and other feeds into steaks, pork and lamb chops.

Under OPS it is amply evident that the feeders are not enthusiastic in their operations. Feeder cattle and lambs are selling at more than 25 per cent below a year ago.

With the removal of OPS price controls hanging as a black cloud of uncertainty over the industry both retailers and wholesalers could operate more efficiently and certainly more economically, the producers would be freed of useless and hampering restrictions and the general public would benefit by being able to buy more and lower cost meat.

HILL COUNTRY CONDITIONS FAIR

IN GENERAL conditions in the Hill Country are fair according to H. Schlemmer, Bandera County agent. Nearly everybody has their oats planted and the oats are coming up but the top soil is getting very dry and a good rain is needed to keep the grain growing.

Pastures in the area have taken such a beating during the past year that most of the new growth in the pastures during the past five or six months has been weeds especially in those areas where the grass was absolutely killed out. Properly grazed pastures have made quick recovery since the rains of September and there is a lot of grass going to seed now. Pastures that were over-grazed still have a heavy covering of croton weed, milk weed and even broom weed, none of which are utilized by livestock.

There is very little trading in sheep and goats. Everyone is making arrangements to get through the coming winter as best they can. If it rains, the growers have probably bought up too much feed; if the rain does not come, more feed will be bought, at least by some. There are some growers up on the divide in what is called the "stronger" country who only fed a very short time last winter. That is probably the best range land and the ranchmen fare better than those in the valley areas.

Neither Field Brothers of Sonora or George Whitehead of Del Rio will renew their leases on the 40,000 acres of land in Pecos County belonging to Ogden Wilson of Eldorado. The land which has been under lease for several years will be freed of livestock by Mr. Wilson and allowed to rest. Virgil Copple of Uvalde will look after the Wilson properties.

Durand Weddle, Fort Stockton FFA member, showed the grand champion fat lamb in the Pecos Fall Fair and Festival Stock Show, October 3, at Pecos, Texas. Buddy Bryan, Pecos 4-H Club member, showed the reserve champion lamb. The champion registered ram and ewe were shown by the Trans-Pecos Suffolk Ranch at Fort Stockton. The lambs were crossbred.

Ollie Cox, Sweetwater, who was in the magazine office recently, has purchased 980 head of two- and three-year-old Rambouillet ewes from Albert Bailey of San Angelo at \$9 a head. Cam Lawhon, San Angelo, handled the deal. Cox's Nolan County ranch had some September rains.

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HEFFERNAN SHOWS CHAMPION RAMBOUILLET EWE AT STATE FAIR

The outstanding ewe in the Rambouillet show was exhibited by Tommy Heffernan, Junction, Texas, 4-H Club boy. Tommy is shown holding his champion which he bred himself.

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In Memoriam

JOHN Y. RUST

DEATH CAME to John Y. Rust, 90, October 7, at his home in San Angelo. Mr. Rust came to San Angelo in 1898 and became the pioneer telephone man of West Texas along with his two brothers, Jerry and Lew. From a modest beginning of 75 hand-operated telephones the San Angelo firm grew into an exceptional organization with some 19 exchanges serving more than 26,000 customers most of whom were closely allied with the ranch industry. This company has 100 toll lines and is considered one of the nation's most modern.

Mr. Rust retired from the company in 1948, giving much of his time to his ranching interests. In the early 30's he had acquired several thousand acres of choice ranch land including the Llano County School Land and the Campbell Ranch in Tom Green County and the Bear Creek Ranch in Menard County. His cost of approximately \$10 per acre on an average indicates Mr. Rust's keen insight and perception that livestock would be an increasingly profitable business.

Throughout his life Mr. Rust was a devoted believer in community endeavors and was a leader in many civic and church activities.

Mr. Rust was born in Montezar, Virginia, June 4, 1862. He came to Texas in his teens ranching in Hamilton County and later moved to Colorado City. He married the former Miss Agnes Bustin, April 18, 1900. She died in 1941 in San Angelo.

Mr. Rust married Miss Marie Scott on August 3, 1942.

Survivors include two sons, Armistead D., now mayor of San Angelo, George Foster, ranchman, San Angelo, and a daughter, Mrs. Robert E. Gordon, San Angelo; also four grandchildren and three great-grandsons.

Lew Rust, once associated with the deceased now lives in Del Rio. A sister, Mrs. C. W. Cotton, lives in Houston.

W. E. (BILL) WEST

WILLIAM E. (BILL) West, Crockett County ranchman and banker, died October 7 in a San Angelo hospital. He was ninety years old.

Mr. West was born at Dresden, near Corsicana, February 21, 1862. An orphan at the age of 10, he lived with an uncle at Dresden and attended school there. In the 80's he came to the San Angelo area working for Sam Henderson and later for J. W. Henderson, early-day ranchmen. After working on ranches in the Crockett area he traded for and bought a few cows and went into business for himself building up one of the largest ranch estates in Texas. At one time he owned more than 100 sections of the choicest ranch land in West Texas stocked with good cattle and sheep.

He was the major stock holder in Crockett County's only bank, the Ozona National Bank. He was active in the bank since its organization serving for the past sixteen years as chairman of its board of directors.

About 25 years ago he divided his ranch lands among his children and retired from active ranching.

After living for some time in Ozona he and Mrs. West moved to San Angelo in 1933 and made their home in the Cactus Hotel. Mrs. West is the former Miss Alma Smith, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Sam Smith, Junction. She and Mr. West were married in Ozona in 1897.

Survivors are the widow, two sons, Wayne of Ozona, and Massie of San Angelo; two daughters, Mrs. Ira Carson and Mrs. Alice Baker, both of Ozona; 11 grandchildren and 13 great grandchildren.

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TOM DAVIS

A VETERAN West Texas ranchman, Tom Davis, 83, died in a San Angelo rest home, October 9. Mr. Davis was a native of McCulloch County and was born there August 29, 1869. He married the former Miss Ella Sutton in 1896.

For many years Mr. Davis ranched in Irion County. He sold his ranch in 1925 to move to San Angelo.

Survivors include his wife; two sisters, Mrs. Dona Branch, Abilene, and Mrs. Ada Wilson, Ozona; and Bill Davis, a brother.

GEORGE W. HILL

A LONGTIME ranchman of San Marcos died in Boerne September 28. He was George W. Hill, who was born at Wimberley April 4, 1880. His wife, Mary Frances, died in 1940. He moved to Leon Springs in 1933.

Survivors include two sons, Elton and L. B., and one daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Hoy; three granddaughters and one grandson; also six living sisters, Mrs. Fannie Eckert, Ballinger; Mrs. Dena Sugar, Boerne; Mrs. Rhoda Frazier, San Marcos; Mrs. Minnie Roberts, Wimberley; Mrs. Lillian Leath, San Marcos; Mrs. Annie Dobie, Austin; and one brother, Jim, of Canada.

SAMUEL F. COOPER

SAMUEL F. COOPER, 68, well-known ranchman of Real County, died suddenly October 1, on his ranch near Leakey, Texas. He was found after a search, on his ranch where he was attending livestock.

Mr. Cooper was born December 27, 1884 in Benjamin County. He was raised in Lockney and came to Real County about 1902. In 1906 he married the former Miss Jeannie Orrel.

Mr. Cooper was prominent as a breeder of registered Angora Goats and as one of the foremost judges of the breed. He was past president of the Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association and had served on the executive body of that organization for many years. He was also prominent in church and civic affairs.

Survivors include his wife, one daughter, Mrs. Ernest Maxwell of San Antonio; four brothers, W. W. Cooper, Lockney; Dr. George H. Cooper and Wallace Cooper, Dallas; Dr. Arthur Cooper, Childress, and one sister, Mrs. George Burdett, Alpine.

STELLA V. SEWELL

FUNERAL SERVICES were held June 20, in Sonora, for Mrs. Stella V. Sewell, 58, with burial in the Sonora cemetery.

Mrs. Sewell moved with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Maddox of Blanco County to Sutton County in 1907. After graduation from the Sonora High School Mrs. Sewell attended the San Marcos College and later taught school.

Survivors include her husband, R. V. Sewell and a son, J. O. Mills, both of Sonora; two sisters, Mrs. Seleta C. Felps of Sonora and Mrs. Mattie Nicks of Eldorado; one niece, Mrs. Lavell Meckel of Eldorado and one nephew, Gerald L. Nicks, of Marfa.

CLEVE JONES, JR.

CLEVELAND THURMAN JONES, Jr., 37, prominent Sutton County ranchman and son of a pioneer Sutton County ranch family, died in a San Angelo hospital October 2, after a lingering illness called aplastic anemia. The death was attributed either to an allergy to Chloromycetin, a new antibiotic drug given to kill virus infection, or to reaction from the chemicals in a livestock spray. Diagnosis in the Mayo Brothers Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, confirmed the former as the cause of illness.

Mr. Jones was the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Jones, Sr., of Sonora. He was born September 4, 1915, in Brady and with his parents moved to Sutton County in 1916. He entered the ranching business with his father in 1940, and was quite successful.

Survivors include his parents, his widow, the former Alice Sawyer to whom he was married in 1940; two children, Alice Claire, 10, and Cleve T. III, 8; a sister, Mrs. Pat Cooper, Fort Stockton, and his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Harvey Walker of Sonora.

He was a member of several livestock organizations, including the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association; also the Dee Ora Masonic Lodge, Sonora, the Sonora Lions Club and the Methodist Church in Sonora.

A new warehouse for the Sonora Feed and Supply Company has been started in Sonora which will give this firm warehouse space covering two blocks along the Santa Fe tracks. The addition will cover about 4,500 square feet and will be of wood and tin construction.

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Horsehead

(Continued from page 37)

were also a constant menace to the area.

Early in 1867, J. D. Hoy of San Saba County started two herds of cattle to the Pecos. The Comanches took the first herd near Castle Gap and the second soon after it left the Concho, according to Charles Goodnight. Before long, Hoy and his cowboys, accompanied by his wife and children, drove a third herd to the Pecos. Indians attacked the outfit at Horsehead Crossing, capturing all the horses and cattle, and besieged the party in the ruins of an old adobe wall, said to have been used by the Butterfield stage line as a station at one time. Finally, another trail outfit rescued the besieged party.

In 1869, three cowboys from the Tankersley ranch on the Middle Concho were returning home after delivering cattle at Fort Sumner. Indians attacked them at Castle Gap and killed two of the cowboys, the third escaping.

John Chisum once bought a herd of 1,100 steers at Trickham at \$18 per head. He started these to New Mexico in a trail herd but arrived at Fort Stanton with exactly six head. In 1872, a Chisum herd was attacked on the Pecos and all the horses stolen except four, these being ridden by men on night guard. The men on foot managed to drive the 4,000 steers on up the Pecos to Bosque Grande in about 15 days.

One trail driver, G. F. Banowsky, related that in 1871, he started from Mason County with a herd of 3,000 steers for Colorado. The outfit finally reached Horsehead Crossing, turned their horses and cattle loose to rest, and pitched camp by an old adobe wall near the river. While the men were taking their ease, they were suddenly aroused by Indian war-whoops. The party took refuge behind the walls but the Indians drove away all the horses and cattle except one yoke of oxen. A man and his wife, moving to Colorado with their own small herd, were with the party at the time. During the fight, the woman was shot in the "fleshy part of her hip" with a bullet. The husband was completely unnerved but the woman fired at the Indians faster than ever and abused the Indians for "everything she could put her tongue to", according to the old trail driver. After the Indians had quit the scene, the trail drivers hitched the oxen to a wagon, placed the woman and supplies in it, and set out afoot for Fort Concho.

Another old trail driver asserted that it was the general rule for a trail outfit to be afoot by the time it reached New Mexico, if they were lucky enough to get that far. W. C. Cochran related that about 1870 he helped to drive a herd to Colorado, by way of the Pecos and through New Mexico. After the cattle were sold, the horses were sent home over the same route but at the Adobe Walls on the Pecos, at Horsehead Crossing, about forty Indians stampeded the horses and drove them all away. Two mules chained to the wagon were the only animals left in camp. The men

walked to Fort Concho where they bought horses to ride on home to San Saba County.

James Ranck, merchant in Mason, bought a large herd of cattle soon after the civil war, trading merchandise for the cattle - a yard of cloth or a red bandana being about the price paid per head for the cattle. The herd of "handkerchief and red bandana" cattle was started for New Mexico. Between Castle Gap and Horsehead Crossing a large band of Indians attacked the outfit, captured most of the horses and all the cattle. Probably these cattle, as well as others stolen, were taken to New Mexico and there traded for more red handkerchiefs and calico. There was a flourishing trade carried on for many decades with stolen cattle and horses in New Mexico and the Texas Panhandle between Comancheros, Mexican traders, and the Comanches.

Soon after the civil war, Judge Bourland of Llano County started a herd of 1,700 steers to Fort Sumner. While the party was encamped at Horsehead Crossing, the Indians surrounded them, and drove off all the horses and cattle except Bourland's mount. The owner held to his horse and refused to give him up even when a mounted savage charged him and shot him in the head with an arrow. The arrow went through two thicknesses of wagon sheet, and two folds of the Judge's coonskin cap, and entered his skull. The spent arrow made a dangerous wound but did not kill the cattle drover. In the same raid, a settler's wife was also shot and Bourland cut the bullet out with a pocket knife.

Mrs. Casey Saves Her Sheep at Horsehead Crossing

The story of the Robert Caseys', typical of those pioneer families that settled the West, is worth retelling over and over. Their perseverance might well serve as a model for all of us today. In 1868, the Caseys rounded up their livestock in Menard County and headed west for New Mexico in search for grass. The family consisted of the father, mother and five children. They had 1,800 head of cattle and a small flock of sheep, all of which Casey and his older sons drove, with the help of one Mexican. Mrs. Casey drove the wagon.

On the trail they fell in with another cow outfit bossed by Ben F. Gooch of Mason County. The two outfits joined forces as protection

against the Indians. Indian signs were plentiful as they neared the Pecos. Finally, they reached Horsehead Crossing, made their camp there and bedded the cattle down for the night. At daylight a large band of Indians raced down upon them at full speed. Mrs. Casey hastily gathered her children into the shelter of the wagon and then helped the men fight off the attack. The Gooch cowboys were practically helpless during the fight for they had used most of their ammunition on game. Singlehanded, Casey held the Indians away from the wagons but the Indians drove off most of the cattle and horses.

Mrs. Casey noticed that some of the Indians got off their horses and were driving her flock of sheep away. She grabbed a tin pan, ran out some distance from the wagon, beat on the pan and began calling some of her pets. The sheep heard the familiar sound, which to them meant shelled corn and salt. They turned upon their Indian herders, upset the Indians that tried to stop them and ran back to Mrs. Casey. The Indians followed and no doubt would have captured Mrs. Casey had not her husband rushed to her rescue.

The Indians got away with practically all the cattle, including the work oxen. Undaunted by the loss, the Caseys gathered the straggling cattle left by the Indians, broke in a new team of wild steers, and continued up the Pecos, driving the little flock of sheep along with the cattle. Finally, they reached Fort Stanton, making the last three weeks of the trip without flour. They settled on the Rio Hondo and went through all the hardships of frontier life. Mescalero Apaches gave them much trouble and drove the cattle off. The little band of sheep became the foundation flock, prized by the Caseys because the Indians could not steal them so easily.

Horsehead Crossing Used By Salt Haulers

The Old Salt Road led from Northern Mexico by way of Presidio to the Horsehead Crossing and on to the Salt Lake in present Crane County. Both Espejo and Mendoza mentioned this as an old road used by salt haulers long before the Anglo-Americans ever explored the area. In 1932, a marker was found on the site of the Old Salt Lake, on the Cowden ranch in Crane County, which bore the name of King Philip V of Spain. For centuries,

Then the Butterfield Stage Line boldly sent its stage coaches across the dusty miles of Texas to this crossing.



Mexicans with pack mules and with their crude wooden-wheeled carretas hauled salt from the lake to points all over Northern Mexico. Indians from the Great Plains also came to the lake from the north and camped there for long periods while they cured their buffalo meat with the salt.

About 1848, a group of Anglo freighters living in the vicinity of Presidio, began hauling salt from across the Pecos by way of Horseshoe Crossing. Later, after Fort Davis and Fort Stockton were established, these freighters delivered corn at these posts and then went on to the Salt Lake and loaded for the return trip to Presidio. Among these freighters were John Burgess, Richard Daly, John W. Spencer, John B. Davis and others. August Santelben, pioneer freighter in the Southwest, in his book, *A TEXAS PIONEER*, gives a graphic account of hauling salt. On his third trip over the Chihuahu Trail in 1872, when returning from Fort Davis to San Antonio, he stopped at the Pecos Salt Lake and loaded his wagons with free salt. He stated that it was located in a desert region several miles above the Horseshoe Crossing and that the salt was some four inches thick over an area of fifty acres. The salt was in great demand by ranchmen around San Antonio on account of its special qualities. From Horseshoe Crossing, on his return trip, Santelben went on to Howard's Well, being threatened by Indians all the way.

Numerous settlers from Coleman County, especially those in the vicinity of old Camp Colorado, made trips to the Salt Lake near Horseshoe Crossing during the late sixties and early seventies. Rich Coffey, pioneer settler in the southwest part of Coleman County, made 21 trips to the Salt Lake always using ox-teams. On almost every trip some member of the party was killed by Indians.

In 1866, a train of six wagons drawn by ox teams and guarded by eight men left Fort McKavett bound for the Pecos to get salt. They traveled up the middle Concho to the Horseshoe Crossing. Here they almost lost their thirst-crazed oxen in the swirling waters of the Pecos. They went on to the Salt Lake, loaded their wagons, and on the return trip home ran out of food. Finally they reached the Concho and were lucky enough to meet a buffalo hunter who supplied them with food. These salt hunters had reason to always remember Old Horseshoe Crossing.

No Epitaphs! No Centennial Markers!

Today, no monument, historical marker, or sign post marks the Old Horseshoe Crossing. Four centuries of its tragic history have gone into oblivion — along with the passing of the Spanish explorer, the Red savage, the salt hauler, the freighter, the trail driver, the California emigrant, the army map maker and the stage coach driver and his weary passengers. The place is hard to find today and, after all, why even make the attempt? Scant reward of historic evidence is visible to one who makes the hard trip.

No bleaching horse skulls now serve as signposts at Old Horseshoe Crossing. Even the graves nearby can be found only by careful search—Charles Goodnight stated there were 13 graves here, all the result of pistol shots but one. Salt cedars line the banks of the

Pecos and stand sentinel over the old, dreaded crossing. Floods and the erosion of time have obliterated the footprints of the pioneer.

But the uninviting Pecos River country has seen much change; will, perhaps, see even more. Wells, with streams of flowing water, and fields, with two bales of cotton to the acre, can blot out forever from memory such malignant pioneer sayings as:

"When a bad man dies he goes either to hell or the Pecos;"

"That sinuous stream of gyp, source of chronic diarrhea and alkali dust, called the Pecos;"

"The Pecos — the graveyard of the cowboy's hopes;"

"Pecos water would give a kildee that flew over it the diarrhea;"

And the old cowboy song of the Pecos Trail:

"On the rocky banks of the Pecos
They will lay him down to rest
With his saddle for a pillow
And his gun across his breast."

Here it is!



ELIMINATE GATE WORRIES FOREVER

Aluminum Life-Time Gates carry a lifetime guarantee against sag, warp or unsightly red rust. Life-Time Gates are complete with heavy "Duro-cast" aluminum hinges with 6" screw hooks and a unique "Duro-cast" aluminum self-locking slide latch. See them today.

WEST TEXAS LUMBER CO.

301 N. OAKES—DIAL 3131

107 E. AVE. K—DIAL 3532

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

We give S & H Green Stamps on cash sales or charge accounts paid by 10th of the month.

AIRCRAFT ALUMINUM

Life-Time Gates

| Gate | 5-Panel | 6-Panel |
|--------|---------|---------|
| 4 ft. | 12.45 | 13.70 |
| 10 ft. | 28.70 | 31.35 |
| 12 ft. | 31.45 | 35.35 |
| 14 ft. | 38.45 | 43.15 |
| 16 ft. | 41.95 | 47.05 |

MORTGAGE LOANS

If you need a mortgage loan you'll do well to send for the Connecticut Mutual correspondence near you. He has been tied up with the ranch and cattle business for years and will take into account your special needs and requirements... and quickly!

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Southwestern Division

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Southeast Colorado

CLAUDE B. HURLBUT

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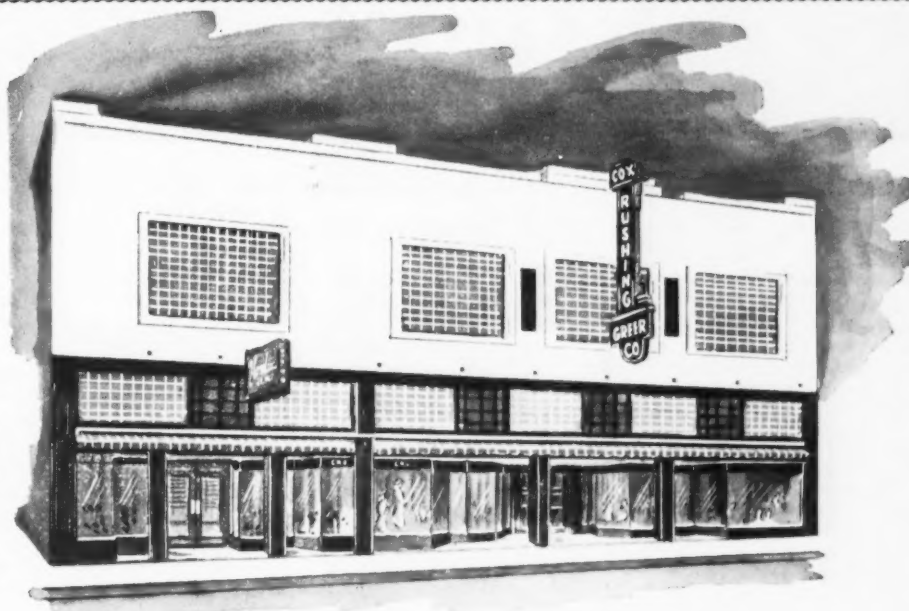
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... means you can depend on reliable service from a company as careful of your interest as of its own

The Connecticut Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY - U.S.A.



SERVING THE RANCH PEOPLE OF WEST TEXAS SINCE 1913
WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO OUR STORE

Cox-Rushing-Greer Co.

San Angelo, Texas

Schlemmer Reviews Sale and Conditions in Bandera County

WE SOLD just as many bucks and rams this year as we did last year. The price was considerably lower, with the rams averaging \$37.00 and the Angoras averaging \$30.00. No does or cws were offered or sold.

As usual when wool goes down, there was an increased demand for Suffolk rams and only three showed

up. Kyle Wright from Kerrville had these, and they were all sold early.

The enclosed copy of my narrative report for August gives results of the sale in some detail. If it would have thundered about twice before the sale, I think we would have had a good one.

There was considerable comment from the growers here about the De-

bouillet sheep Wittenburg brought down, and he sold several head at nice prices. I have had a lot of questions about these sheep since then.

There was also an active demand for good Delaine Rams. H. H. Wagner of Pipe Creek, had one ram there that was especially good, and at one time there were three growers trying to buy him, and he was finally sold to W. B. Joiner of Bandera, for use on a small flock of good Delaines. Mac told me yesterday that he sheared 21 pounds. This was a three-year-old ram by the old No. 1611 Wittenburg ram that has been traded back and

forth among the registered breeders here and has been a very potent sire.

L. A. Roeder of Fredericksburg, L. & W. Steubing of San Antonio, were other out-of-county breeders who sold quite a few rams.

John A. Powell of Menard, was with us for the first time in about 12 or 13 years, with some billie goats; J. B. Reagan of Leakey, S. W. Dismukes of Rocksprings, and Bill Orr of Rocksprings, sold quite a few goats.

Many of the buyers waited until later in the afternoon to buy for the simple reason that they wanted to see what Fred Earwood and Jimmie Gray would do in the classification. Actually, they put blue marks on only three rams and three Angoras. I would assume that this meant that they did not have the top stuff here but there were lots of bucks and rams marked with a red mark, and I thought the quality was fair. Anyway, our growers have learned that Mr. Earwood and Mr. Gray certainly know what they are doing, and they are beginning to rely pretty heavily upon their judgment. Both Mr. Earwood and Mr. Gray stayed around the shed the whole day, discussing some of the finer points of the various animals and some of the defects that they found. The Bandera Veterans Class helped them in the classification and I think they learned quite a bit, especially about what to look for in the way of defects such as bad mouths, inferior fleeces, etc.

The growers down here are pretty choosy and they were certainly bargain hunting that day. Quite a few of them looked over every head that was offered before they bought, and took their time about their selection. They were still trading on some of them when I left there at dark.

We know, of course, that this sale is held mighty late in the year and that the animals offered are to some extent the cut-backs, but our growers like to wait until late to buy and we think the sale is a real service to them.

We advertised it fairly extensively this year and I believe that had much to do with the fact that we sold just as many as we did last year. If conditions had been a little better at that time, I think we would have sold twice as many.

The officials of the Association certainly appreciate the publicity that you have given the Sale, and we expect to again have the sale on Labor Day next year.

Acts swiftly!

to save sheep...to hold down weight losses



Sulmet*

SULFAMETHAZINE Lederle

**It Controls (1) Bacillary Enteritis (2) Coccidiosis (3) Foot Rot
(4) Mastitis (5) Shipping Pneumonia**

Give protection against 3 killer diseases: Blackleg, Malignant Edema and Shipping Fever by vaccination with CLOSTRIDIUM CHAUVEI-SEPTICUS PASTURELLA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) TRI-BAC* Lederle.

Animals vaccinated with HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) Lederle quickly develop long-lasting protection against shipping pneumonia. In blackleg territory, animals may be vaccinated with BLACKLEG-HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA BACTERIN (Alum-precipitated) B.H.* BACTERIN Lederle. A single injection of this new two-purpose bacterin gives dependable protection to sheep against both blackleg and hemorrhagic septicemia. These products should be used in accordance with instructions in package literature.

Fast action on your part in treating sick sheep, combined with fast action by SULMET Sulfamethazine Lederle in combating diseases—this is the combination that can save your animals, reduce length of sickness, save your time and labor.

A single treatment of SULMET, given promptly, is usually sufficient to knock out bacterial infections and bring sick animals back to normal feeding. This means you spend less time treating sick animals!

There are 6 dosage forms of SULMET Sulfamethazine: POWDER, TABLETS, OBLETS*, TINTED EMULSION (for pink eye bacterial infections), SOLUTION 12.5% (may be used as a drench), and INJECTABLE SOLUTION (available on the prescription of a veterinarian). Nine-gram OBLETS have been designed especially for adult sheep. Read carefully the circular enclosed in the package for best results in the use of this product.

Your veterinarian is your dependable ally in the constant war against disease. Consult him for the most effective management practices and disease-control procedures to meet your individual needs.

Literature gladly sent upon request.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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We of Bonvue originate breeding stock of proved satisfaction and profit to our clients. We cordially solicit you inquiry or visit.

BONVUE RANCH

HEREFORD CATTLE AND

CORRIEDALE SHEEP

GOLDEN, COLORADO

Banks Will Go Along, but —

The Producer Must Do His Part

By W. J. McAnelly, President
Federal Intermediate Credit Bank
Of Houston

THE IMPACT of drouth, heavy expense outlay and declining prices upon the ranchers of Texas has created problems which will require the utmost effort on the part of the operators and the financing institutions of the state to solve. That these problems are capable of solution there is no doubt. But the methods whereby they are to be solved will necessitate careful planning and stringent economy on the part of the operator and careful analysis of both short and long term conditions. In view of this problem, it is imperative that the financing institutions of Texas develop clear-cut and workable plans with which to meet the grave months which lie ahead.

We cannot get a clear picture of what the banker is thinking today unless we take into consideration the widespread and severe drouth conditions now existing over the State of Texas. We have had this problem with us for several years in some localities and it appears to be a continuing thing. This drouth situation is causing a great deal of concern to the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Houston. We recall the unusually heavy death losses, short lamb crops and high feed bills which have plagued the ranch operators. The price declines, especially in the sheep industry, have been unusually severe. It would be strange indeed for a banker to take the position that all is well on the home front and we have no problems confronting us at this time. We all know this is not true. In that respect we have recently written to the financing institutions doing business with the Bank advising them that it appeared to be a time for all of us to work together in order that we might ease the financial burden of our borrowers as much as we possibly can. It is incumbent upon each producer to utilize to the fullest extent his natural resourcefulness and practical knowl-

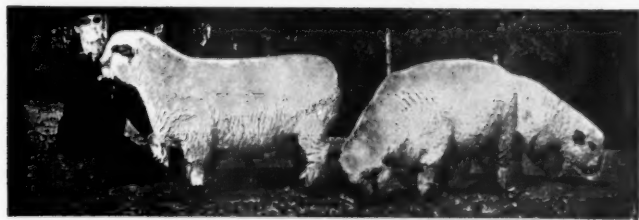
edge of his business. We do not know whether the cost of operations will increase further or level off but we certainly see no reasons why they should decline. One of the first steps we think all ranch operators borrowing money should take is to reduce his expenses wherever and whenever it is possible to do so. We have not lost sight of the fact that the sheep industry is basic and no doubt it will continue to be so. But as in all basic industries there are periods of prosperity as well as periods of recession and since conservative living is one antidote to lower income, that appears to be the one thing the ranchman can do to help. In that regard we should like to quote in part from the letter referred to in the first part of this article: "The Bank will accept those loans wherein a renewal is involved which has been caused by weather conditions and other reasons beyond the control of the operator, provided:

1. The operator has a good record.
2. He is doing his honest best.
3. Operating and living expenses have been reduced to necessities.
4. The operation has a reasonable chance to work out under normal conditions.

This letter is being written to advise that the Bank understands the present conditions and expects to do all things possible to assist in this emergency.

One of the primary reasons for the creation of the Federal intermediate credit banks in 1923 was to assist in the type of emergency which we have confronting us today and we believe that from the foregoing it will be recognized that this Bank expects and intends to finance its worthy borrowers to the utmost of its ability. We might also state that those bankers with whom we have discussed the present conditions which appear to be peculiarly prevalent in Texas have taken the same position as we do here.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SHEEP



Bred from selections of top flocks
in the United States and England

A QUALITY FLOCK

MRS. AMMIE E. WILSON

PLANO

COLLIN COUNTY

TEXAS

MAINTAIN YOUR ASSOCIATION—SUPPORT PROMOTION

When you've
stuck
your
neck out
and have to
come through



Your Santa Fe freight man knows how to make your hard shipping jobs look easy—and how to handle your common jobs uncommonly well. Call him today—find out how easy it is to ship via Santa Fe all the way!

F. H. Rockwell, Gen. Freight Traffic Manager
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The Choice of
Leading Cattlemen
The Nation Over!

FARNAM
ROTENOX
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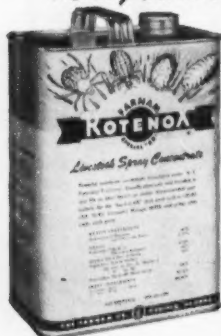


The One and Only Spray that CONTROLS ALL FOUR!

Rotenox effectively controls cattle grubs (wolves, warbles), and at the same time gets the lice, ticks and mange mites. Superior liquid wetting and penetrating agents in Rotenox enable it to penetrate tiny grub breathing holes and kill grubs before they become enlarged, and before they do their greatest damage. Over 7 million head of cattle sprayed with Rotenox last season!



Many Advantages in use and application!



Rotenox is *NON-POISONOUS—can't harm you or your stock. *Does NOT require high pressure spray application. *ECONOMICAL—one gal. makes 160 gals. of spray. *Leaves cattle with a beautiful GLOSSY COAT—hair and hide in wonderful condition.

AT DEALERS EVERYWHERE!—If your dealer doesn't stock Rotenox, he can quickly get it for you by writing or wiring—

Dept. 709



The FARNAM Company
Phoenix, Arizona

MAINTAIN YOUR ASSOCIATION—SUPPORT PROMOTION

ATTENTION TRUCK OWNERS

Firestone TRUCK TIRES

Built with Duraflex
Construction
The cords, plies,
tread flex as one unit
giving extra strength,
extra mileage.



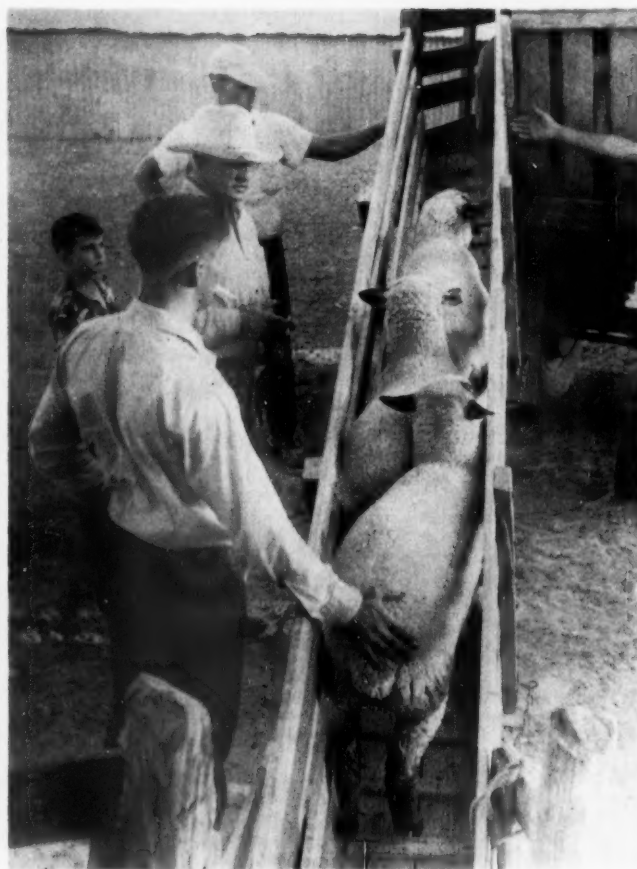
Firestone Store
Concho & Irving San Angelo

GLASS—

Of all kinds for West Texas
MIRRORS — Made to Order
Vetrolite for bath and kitchen

STRICKLIN & POWELL GLASS & MIRROR CO.

EARLE STRICKLIN CHARLIE POWELL
W. R. STRICKLIN
13 East Avenue K San Angelo, Texas



HEADED FOR FORT WORTH — This picture was taken, June 30, 1952, as the triplets are being loaded for Fort Worth. J. Milton Clayton, owner, is taking a final look.

The Story of Three Lambs

SHEEPMEN know that the chances of triplet lambs surviving without help are very slight, yet this thing came about this past lambing season on the Talpa ranch of J. Milton Clayton. These lambs were born on the morning of February 6, 1952. When the herd was turned out that morning, the mother came to the front of the shed followed by three black-faced lambs, claiming each one of them and each one suckled. From that time until she went to market, June 30, they were never assisted in any way to suckle nor were they given any milk substitute. The mother just took care of those things in her own way. Of course the ewe, a half Suffolk, was given good — extra good — rations. The four of them were put in an enclosure all their own and in a few days Mr. Clayton, as well as all of us connected with them, began to hope that they would thrive and that we might keep them for the novelty of the thing. They did thrive and in a week or so more they were the most playful lambs on the place. Needless to say, the mother's trough was never empty and soon the lambs were helping themselves.

When the lambs were about two months of age, Mr. Clayton suggested that a self-feeder be built that would allow the lambs free access to feed and exclude the mother. The lambs

fed on sweetfeed from then on and ate hay with the mother.

The most interesting part to me was to watch them suckle. One would always stand near the mother's head, or nearby, while the other two would suck. If the third one went back and interfered, the ewe would simply walk off and that finished it. Surprisingly, the same one never stood back twice in a row.

Our County Agent, John A. Barton, saw the lambs three or four times and was quite pleased with their progress. I believe he was present the day they were loaded for shipment. The lambs went to Fort Worth June 30, just seven days short of five months of age at an average weight of 80 pounds, a good weight for a Delaine-Suffolk cross. (The mother was half Delaine, the daddy registered Suffolk.)

DOYLE CONDRA,
Route 2, Talpa, Texas.

Otho Drake has sold some 1,100 mixed lambs for Gordon Nowell, Sheffield. Mr. Drake says that the lambs weighed nearly 60 pounds and sold for 16½ cents. The lambs were shipped to Kansas. Drake also reports an early October sale of nearly 1,200 head of two-year-old ewes for DeWolf & West, San Angelo, to the Melvin Cattle Company, Melvin, Texas.

Hey Podner!

HAVE YOU MADE YOUR ENTRIES IN THE

1953 HOUSTON FAT STOCK SHOW

February 4-15

Market Show – February 4 Thru February 8

Breeding Show – February 9 Thru February 15

Breeding Beef Cattle -- Dairy Cattle -- Steers
Breeding and Fat Swine -- Breeding and Fat Sheep
Market and Breeding Poultry
Market and Breeding Rabbits
Quarter and Cutting Horses

ENTRY DEADLINE DATES:

Sheep, Cattle and Swine -- December 15

Market Poultry -- December 31

Horses, Breeding Poultry, and Rabbits -- January 15

RALPH A. JOHNSTON, PRES.

HERMAN ENGEL, GEN. MGR.

For Premium Lists, Entry Cards or Other Information, Write

JOHN S. KUYKENDALL

LIVESTOCK MANAGER

P. O. Box 2371

Houston, Texas

Foxtail Johnson Objects

HERE'S A faded 1950 campaign sheet warnin' us that if Sen. Blank wasn't elected the country would go to rack and ruin. He wasn't and it did.

Josh Blicher is trainin' his oldest boy to be a good citizen and the other to be a success in life. He figgers that every family is entitled to one prosperous member.

Ringtail Skump complains that his wife's laziness is costin' him money. She's so slow about spadin' up for a winter garden that he has to buy his fishin' worms from the Huckey boys down the road.

Last year Hard Luck Fibble got only a skimpy bale and a half crop. He says if his cotton don't go two

bales this time, the Caddilack'll have to run on plain tires instead of white sidewalls.

Every argument argified since the world begun has been won by the argifier that knowed the least about the subject.

Guvvment is the highest-priced luskshery that man ever invented for himself. He don't really like it, but he keeps on buyin' more and more of it.

Phag Ubbins says that if both Ike

and Adlie is glammer boys, he's one too. He ain't got no hair neither.

Here on Squawberry Flat we don't pay no never-mind to syklone and norther warnin's. There ain't been a big destructional dizaster around here since Mrs. Bart Whepley caught Bart with the new schoolmarm at the pie social.

The Russians claim they invented the railroad, steam engine, electric motor, telephone and airplane. We can forgive 'em for that, but who the samhill invented Russians?

In spring my cousin Mudcat is a specialist in cotton pickin'. In the fall he's a choppin' specialist. All year he's a specialist at livin' around with the kinfolks.

Keepin' an army in Korea is sure expensive. Costs almost as much as to keep a daughter in college.

Americans hire the best talent they can find to play their baseball games and the worst they can find to run their guvvnment.

As long as my enemies tell nothin' but the truth about me, I'm safe. It's so ridiculous nobody'll believe it.

What this country needs is a few Americans that wouldn't be ashamed to smoke a seegar that costs only a triflin' little ol' nickel.

Long time ago, Stub Plinker adopted a policy of listenin' for all the nice things said about him and repeatin' 'em about other people. That's how he come to be known as Silent Stub.

Thanksgivin' comes just right. Close after election when we're full of joy over gettin' rid of the old gang and before we've found out how much worse the new gang's gonna be.

Eisenhower promises that if he's elected he'll save the taxpayers millions of dollars. Ike may as well savvy,



FRANKLIN

Products for Sheep Protection!

PROTECT YOUR LAMBS

from ENTEROTOXEMIA

"Overeating Disease" or "Pulpy Kidney Disease," in feed lots, wheat pastures or lambing down of grain and pea fields. Immunize by vaccinating with
FRANKLIN CL. PERFRINGENS BACTERIN

FRANKLIN TRIPLE SULFAS

a scientific combination of the three sulfonamides for treatment of certain bacterial infections, especially pneumonia, foot rot and certain forms of mastitis (Bluebag). In two convenient forms:

TRI-SULFA SOLUTION
and
TRI-SULFA BOLUSES

FRANKLIN SULFATAN BOLUS
are giving excellent results in the treatment of infectious scours.

FRANKLIN DEXTROSE SOLUTION

SOREMOUTH IN SHEEP

Vaccinate your flock early with
FRANKLIN OVINE-ECTHYMA VACCINE

Get immunity from this highly infectious disease by this inexpensive, simple method.

NEW FRANKLIN TAPE WORM TREATMENT gets the broad and the fringed tapeworms. For thorough control use with

Franklin Phenothiazine

In 3 Forms:

DRENCH BOLUS POWDER

Widely used for ridding sheep of internal parasites. . . Also Franklin Fluke Killer and Franklin Drench Powder.

Wherever there's sheep, there's need for Franklin

In addition to the Vaccines, the Sulfas, the Wound Dressings and the Wormers, Franklin also offers many other products of proven merit such as Marking Paint, Elastrators, Burdizzos, Ear Tags, Syringes, Clippers, Etc.

80-Page Illustrated Catalog describes and prices the complete line. Free from your local Franklin Dealer, or by mail.

Avoid Worm Infestation

Screwworms Fleece Worms

Maggots

Can be controlled with one of the new Lindane Screwworm Killers.

1038 Screwworm Control

(liquid)
E Q 335 (smear)

WOUND PROTECTION
Unsurpassed for shear cuts, tail docking, etc.

FRANKLIN BLOOD STOPPER

O.M. FRANKLIN SERUM COMPANY

DENVER KANSAS CITY WICHITA AMARILLO FT. WORTH MARFA EL PASO
ALLIANCE SALT LAKE CITY LOS ANGELES PORTLAND BILLINGS CALGARY

Well stocked and well informed Dealers are in most trading centers. Look for this identifying sign.



Franklin Products Protect Your Sheep
SEE YOUR LOCAL FRANKLIN DEALER



LIFE-TIME aluminum GATES

Also made in galvanized spring-steel. The best—most beautiful gates in the world. Cost less than heavy wooden gates. The new FENCE-MASTER steel gate, made exactly like the famous LIFE-TIME aluminum gate will eliminate those gate troubles and dress-up your gate with a shiny chrome look. Replace those sagging gates N O W! See these amazing Alprodcos Gates at your local Lumber Yard, Building Material or Implement Dealer. (14 factories) Write for free descriptive folder today. Address—

ALPRODCO INC., Mineral Wells, Tex.
ALPRODCO INC., Kempton, Indiana

once and for all, that us taxpayers ain't interested in chicken feed.

It gets me how we expect children to learn anything at home or in school. At both places there ain't nobody to teach 'em but grownups.

Naw, there ain't no drouth in Texas. We've had four showers coverin' three school districts in two counties, which makes it a wet year.

My nephew, Frogmoss, lost the diploma that told what good grades he made in college. But he ain't worried, 'cause he still has the newspaper clip-pin's tellin' how many touchdowns he made.

Yeah, I know about the two-party system. Once at my house we had a party for the old folks on the lawn and another for the kids in the back yard, same evenin'. Took us two years to rebuild the place.

My niece, Deliria, wonders when this whistle stop campane she hears about is gonna start. She's ready, and she never failed yet to stop for a whistle.

Muley Johnson, my cowman cousin out in the Panhandle, thinks it's plumb silly to save money for a rainy day. "Give us rangemen enough rainy days and we'll have all the money there is," says Muley.

Time to buy Christmas presents again. With three new stores and two new saloons in Hardscrabble, maybe

I can get it done before payin' for last year's presents.

Peace is when we have less than five wars to fight at once.

Deliria says she knows now what the army means by orientation. It has shipped three of her boyfriends to Korea, which is somewhere in the Orient.

Got a circular from a city store, invitin' me to come in and pick out my mink coat for a triflin' \$10,000. But I'm still an independent soul and when I want to wear furs I'll trap my own cottontails.

Write down the reasons you're gonna vote for whoever you're gonna vote for, and put the paper away for a year. You'll be needin' a good laugh about this time in 1953.

GOAT BREEDERS CHANGE MEETING DATE

THE DIRECTORS of the American Angora Goat Breeders Association have postponed their meeting from Tuesday, November 11, to Friday, November 14. The meeting will be held at Rocksprings, according to information from Mrs. Thos. L. Taylor, association secretary. The former date conflicted with the annual meeting of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association scheduled for San Angelo November 10, 11 and 12. Joe B. Ross, Sonora, is president of the Angora Association and a director of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

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BERKELEY WATER SYSTEM
FOR ALL NEEDS

TURBINE PUMPS FROM
2½ TO 24 INCHES

CENTRIFUGAL
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**GREETINGS—
TO
THE
TEXAS
SHEEP
& GOAT
RAISERS**

Kimbell Diamond Milling Co.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Manufacturers of

**KIMBELL'S 20%
PROTEIN RANGE CUBES**

"Properly Fortified"

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**Commission Merchants
Ranch Supplies**

PHONE 1060

WE SOLICIT YOUR CONSIGNMENTS OF WOOL
AND MOHAIR ON OUR RECORD OF SALES
AND SERVICE

DOLPH BRISCOE - DOLPH BRISCOE, JR. - R. L. SUTHERLAND

UVALDE, TEXAS

Analyzing Livestock And Meat Situation

By Sheep and Goat Raiser Chicago Bureau

WHAT EVERYONE feared earlier is happening now, only more so. Grassy and warmed-up steers, heifers and cows are swelling market hoppers to the bursting point, drought and lack of water in the Southwest aiding and abetting the deluge but not the price position which, since we wrote you last, is dollars lower. Out West and in the Northwest the weather is dry, if not droughty, causing cattlemen to hesitate about wintering calves and young stock, especially since hay in the intermountain country is being quoted at \$50.00 per ton. One reaction to this predicament was a \$3.00 to 5.00 per cwt. decline in stock calves at Denver during the first week of October. At the same time weather conditions in the Southwest were such that the number of cattle to be marketed hurriedly would be limited only by ability of the railroads to provide the record number of stock cars ordered. In Kansas and elsewhere auction rings were glutted with cattle. In California there was talk of wintering

more cattle than any time in years. Up in Washington dry weather was making the sellers decide in a hurry whether to sell or take a chance on holding. A combination of circumstances, mostly bearish, was shooting in more cattle and calves at Denver than that section had seen on sale since '48.

Of course, everything wasn't beef that bellowed. Much had only beef potentials following more feeding. But long-fed 1,300 to 1,650-lb. choice to prime steers, mainly at Chicago, had been pounded to \$32.00 to \$34.00 and made to lose as much as \$100.00 per head on bigweights. This suggested that finishers were losing half the corn bill, frequently much more, on kinds scaling 1,500 lbs. upward. Prime yearlings and light steers were selling up to \$36.25, but little passed \$35.00 and grassers floundered at \$21.00 down. Against top steers, the specialties, there were very plain grassers at \$14.00 — a confusing price range to say the least. Nothing, no matter how

OLA MAE AND HER CHAMPION RAM

Petite Ola Mae Itz continued her 1952 winning with her Delaine show flock by topping the State Fair Delaine show with the Champion Ram and Champion Ewe. Her ram-lamb Champion is shown here. Ola Mae is a 4-H Club girl of Harper, Kimble County.



well finished, laid in last fall and early winter when DiSalleau influences were still a factor, was doing any good, and the rank and file was losing a barrel of money. Only short-fed steers and heifers bought this summer and fall when prices stood \$7.00 to 10.00 below last fall were holding the money together, or making a dollar. And that is about how the land lies for finishers from now on — that is a little profit in cattle bought at this year's late prices. That this indicates a beating for the rancher goes without saying, many graziers having paid record prices for pasturage all summer. Consider the Osage and Flint Hills.

Hence the cattle game appears at the moment to revolve around taking it, but not liking it. Excessive numbers are against general improvement, trade observers figuring on top steers at Chicago this winter at \$32.00 down. Counting out recent sharp breaks, stocker and feeder cattle are \$8.00 lower than last year on the average, there are huge numbers on feed, and grass cattle, many needing more grass and water, are galore. For reasons not explained the government's estimate of cattle on feed ordinarily put out as of October 1, has been postponed to November 1. The decline in cows has cut many \$250.00 to 300.00 per head lots last fall to half the price now as best beef cows now sell up north at \$17.50 down, pretty good Kansas early in October having to go at \$14.00 to 14.75, with western canners in load lots at \$11.50.

On balance, that's the way things shape up in fat and thin cattle as Presidential election day approaches. Future history, as usual, is mostly but a peek that way suggests that plain fed cattle, grass offerings, including stockers and feeders may have reached bottom. For a month or more high-good to prime fed steers are certain to run freely enough to dig new low prices, at least in kinds scaling 1,300 lbs. upward. It's with this likely development in mind that the trade is predicting \$32.00 top steers this winter. Every effort by everyone equipped with feed is to buy as many stock cattle and stock calves at current prices as possible. Otherwise, the corn belt will have to "scal" a host of corn, for there are fewer hogs to come and no more lambs.

Word seems to have gone out that hogs, now well below \$20.00, are still slated for additional downturns. But many hardly expect anything like sharp downturns, growers already holding back kinds scaling 190 lbs. down, and only marketing 200 to 250 lb. averages. Early October uncovered a \$19.50 top at Chicago, lowest in five months, but with receipts largest since June. Still, most growers remained confident of much better winter prices than obtained last winter and spring, only the most pessimistic unloading pellmell with a view of accepting federal loans on their corn, or buying stocker and feeder cattle. Or maybe feeding lambs, now bringing \$20.00 to 22.00 mostly out west and hardly above \$23.00 at the markets.

Above replacement lamb prices are a far cry from last year. But last winter and this spring winter fed lambs lost around \$9.00 on the average, the lamb break following huge losses on

fed yearling wethers bought entirely too high in '51 in Texas. This year it has been different. Texas and other sheep sections in the Southwest had to accept \$10.00 to 15.00 or more lower prices, but the cornbelt has been making money, until mid-October at least when choice shorn Texas fell to \$22.00 after comparable kinds had sold freely at \$23.50 to 24.50, and as high as \$27.00. These yearlings cost \$21.00 down in the replacement stage, with thousands at \$19.00 down to \$17.00. The achievement of Texas and New Mexico sheep organizations in forcing OPS to stop grading yearlings, unless ordered to do so, helped this class. There is still an overall ceiling, but no more "yearling mutton" branding. But yearlings have been pouring out of every cornbelt state, which along with the fall clean-up in lambs plus a bad kosher dressed trade have temporarily wrecked the market, choice fed western and native lambs falling to \$25.00, with best westerns around \$26.00 at Denver, this price or a little more seeming most likely for fed lambs this winter.

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Wonder What's Happening? Take

A Peek at the Meat Business

By H. M. Briggs
University of Wyoming

WHO ISN'T concerned about meat? It would seem that everyone is except possibly a few "vegetarians" — and even they make sort of a religion of avoiding it.

The producer is the first who is vitally concerned in what is happening to meat — to many ranchers and farmers it is their livelihood. The enthusiasm one can generate in lambing a band of ewes, calving a herd of cows, or farrowing a group of sows is mighty dependent upon what they will buy when grown and sold — whether as fattened products or as feeders for further finishing.

Then, too, the feeder always wonders what is happening. He's the gambler, so to speak, in the livestock business. He bets his feed crop that he can buy feeders and put his crop in them and sell it to good advantage. Sometimes he does — and then there are other times! Many a lamb or calf feeder has sold the stock he purchased at a loss of not only a crop but his labor as well. He usually is a finisher and doesn't have a chance to pick up as much growing gain as the man with the breeding herds and flocks. On an upswinging market things roll along fine but on a decline he may need to talk nicely to the banker.

Market and transportation people are interested in meat because moving the stock along is their business. The packer is a processor and meat is his business, too. The retailer likes to handle meat in volume because that increases his profits.

Housewife the Market

Then comes the consumer. Meat has come to be a staple item in the diet of most people. The more money in the pay envelope, the more meat people eat, and the more they eat in relationship to the supply, the higher the price rises. No one interested in producing, fattening, marketing, processing, or retailing can forget the housewife. She and the consumers she represents are the only meat outlet we have.

More Meat Available

What has happened to the supply of meat? This fall, slaughter supplies have been up because there has been about 35 per cent more sheep and lambs, approximately 25 per cent more cattle and calves, but nearly 11 per cent less hogs passing through packing plants than there were a year ago. If we examine the Chicago market, and it's generally indicative of what happens in the others, we find prime fat lambs over \$5 per hundred less than a year ago while choice lambs have dropped more than \$7; ewes aren't bringing half as much as they did in the fall of '51. In the beef market, the story is similar with prime



H. M. BRIGGS

steers softened \$4, choice \$4.50, good over \$5, and the commercials more than \$6.50. And in the cow and bull market, prices are off fully a third. The hog market has generally drifted a dollar or so lower as the other meats have become more plentiful.

To me these figures tell a story. It isn't hard to see where the greatest pinch comes on the producing end. It's on those that are providing the lower grades. It looks like the housewife is still discriminating and the more opportunity she has for selection, the bigger differential she is willing to pay — providing she can. It certainly isn't lack of purchasing power today that has pushed meat down because the meat dollar is going farther right now, in relationship to how long the laborer needs to earn it, than it has in a long time.

Meat Must Move

Fresh meat must be moved from the packer's hooks from day-to-day and the packer is forced to adjust his wholesale prices accordingly. A few days delay can mean a substantial or total loss. What's happened during the year at the wholesale level — that's getting pretty close to the dinner plate. The wholesale prices on prime lamb carcasses have dropped a little over a nickel a pound in New York while choice lamb has dropped a penny more and good lamb has skidded nearly twice as much as the average of the two more desirable grades. Looks like the housewife has really punished the cheaper grades in proportion.

Has the same thing happened to beef? It certainly has. While prime steer carcasses have drifted a nickel lower in our biggest cities, good steer

(Continued on page 56)

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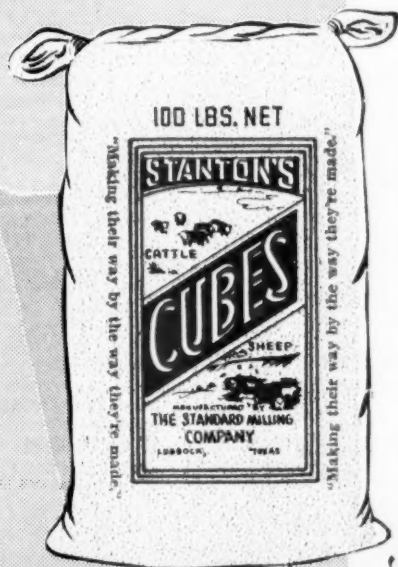


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Meat Business

(Continued from page 54)

carcasses have dropped another couple of cents and those of cows are down about fifteen. The story repeats itself for veal with the best grades having softened a couple of cents while the less desirable grades are off four times as much. It does look like the retail trade has more trouble in moving the lower grades if the housewife can exercise a choice, as she can in these times.

Quality Is Paying

Now that we've reviewed what has happened this past year in the meat business, what can we deduct for the sheepman in particular? First of all, it's plain that when meat supplies are not short, the lower qualities do suffer. If we are to think of ample meat supply as a normal thing, then we should think of improving the meat producing qualities of our sheep — particularly those on the range because that is where most of the production starts.

Lambs Can Be Improved

Why shouldn't we think in terms of improving the quality of lamb carcasses? There is the old tradition that wool is the important thing on the range and even a major factor on the farm. But let's look at the figures. In 1950, the last year for which complete figures are available, the value of lamb and mutton used for meat was almost 400 million dollars while

the wool clip had a value of just over 126 million. Today's sheepman is in the meat producing business and wool is the valuable by-product. But just a final word on that score. Wool production has been gradually increased per unit and the conformation or meat producing ability can also be improved. It's easy to improve one thing if you forget all others — but the sheepman shouldn't forget wool. He doesn't need to in his effort to improve the carcass. Yes, it's harder, but the future will justify the effort for the man who improves carcass quality and doesn't forget that wool is still something mighty nice to have in the bag.

VALUE OF FARM LAND IN NEW MEXICO INCREASES

THE AVERAGE value of farm real estate and buildings in New Mexico was \$18.22 per acre in March, 1952, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Average value per acre in 1951 was \$17.08 and in 1950, \$15.01. Total value of all farm land and buildings in New Mexico in 1952 was \$866,000,000.

New Mexico ranks 47th among all states in per acre value of farm land and buildings. Wyoming is the only state with less average value, \$16.50 per acre.

The number of farm title transfers per 1,000 farms in the year ending March 15 was 43.5, compared to 53 last year. The change in dollar value of farm land in New Mexico increased three per cent from March to July of this year. Farm land values in the U. S. rose one per cent in the four months ending July 1, only one-fifth as much as in the same period one year earlier.

In most states, the change in farm real estate values during the March-July period, was the smallest for any four-month period since the Korean outbreak. Sixteen states showed small declines or no change. Only one state, Maine, reported an increase of more than three per cent. The increase for Maine was five per cent.

The 1952 Yearbook of Agriculture, "Insects," is a 952-page book that describes 800 insects and how to control them. A copy may be obtained upon request to members of congress.



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CALIFORNIA SHEEPMEN BUY PIERCE EWE LAMBS

AT BAKERSFIELD, Calif., Sept. 6, a total of 1843 Rambouillet ewe lambs of Pierce breeding arrived from Ozona and other nearby Texas points, according to the California Wool Grower. Of this number the Martin Ansolabehere Estate took 1,000; Pascal Ansolabehere, 400, and John F. Ansolabehere, 400. The price was 23c per lb., f.o.b. Texas shipping point. The deal was arranged through Russell R. Payne of Ft. Stockton, Texas, by Judge Frank Noniega of Bakersfield, secretary, Kern County (Calif.) Wool Growers Association.

The lambs averaged 73½ pounds f.o.b. Texas shipping points and were drenched, vaccinated and dipped en route via Santa Fe RR. to California at Ft. Stockton. There were no losses.

The Pierce strain of purebred and registered Rambouillets has sold for the highest average at the San Angelo Ram Sale. The Rambouillet ewe lambs shipped to Bakersfield are out of Pierce Rambouillet rams. Judge Noriega said, "They are the best sheep out of Texas I have ever seen."

The freight cost on the 1843 head was \$1860 plus a dipping, drenching and vaccinating charge of approximately \$1,000. The total cost delivered at Bakersfield, Calif., was slightly over \$18 per head.

REID WINS ANGORA AWARDS IN NEW MEXICO SHOW

IN THE Angora Goat Division of the 1952 New Mexico State Fair three exhibitors won all the prizes.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reid of Hillsboro won all prizes in the senior division and Henry Chavez of Albuquerque won all prizes offered in the junior division.

Reid, one-time president of the American Angora Goat Raisers Association, was in years past superintendent of the show there. He's been exhibiting at the state fair every one of its 15 years except for one year.

Mrs. Reid showed a number of Angora goat wool products.

Chavez purchased his goats several years ago from Reid.

KOONTZ IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF 1953 BANDERA SHOW

THE NEW president of the Bandera County Junior Livestock Show is Russell Koontz, Bandera County ranchman and booster for junior club boys' livestock project. D. W. Hicks is past president. Rhea Mansfield has been elected vice-president and Taylor Wooten, treasurer. Lee Mansfield, Tarpley, Allen Keese, Medina, and Lane Langford, Pipe Creek are directors. The general superintendent for the 1953 show will be A. C. Allsup of Medina. The breeding sheep show will be held some time between May 1 and 15 instead of during the regular fat stock show January 23 and 24.

Cost for wintering an ewe is figured at \$10 more and for a cow \$24 more when no pasture is available.

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Texas Purebred Sheep Breeders Set Sale for Temple

MEETING IN the director's room of the State Fair in Dallas, October 8, the directors of the Texas Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association voted to hold their 1953 annual sale in Temple, Texas, late in April or the early part of May. The event is to be a two-day affair with a show on the first day and the sale of breeding sheep on the second.

The directors were called together by President Tom Hinton, Keller, Texas, and directors and visitors in attendance included the president, J. P. Heath, Argyle; Jack Taylor, San Angelo; Ed Brewster and M. C. Jones, Temple; Donald Aycok, Moody; L. J. Luedcke, Austin; Johnny Bryan, Fort Stockton; Movelda Von Etten, Decatur; Mrs. Ammie E. Wilson, Plano, and H. M. Phillips, San Angelo.

More extensive advertising of the

show and sale was advocated by the directors and plans were tentatively laid to have a barbecue for the visitors the evening before the sale.

In the evening a well attended banquet was held in the directors' room of the Fair for the sheepmen and their families and friends. A short program was followed by a movie.

J. P. Heath, Argyle, brought before the meeting a suggestion that the sheepmen of the state get together behind a move to eradicate wolves and other predatory animals throughout the state. "The wolf problem is hurting the sheepmen in the more thickly populated regions of the state more than it is in Western Texas and elsewhere but we do not have the support of government trappers. Some of the sheepmen in our country got a trapper who has caught 77 wolves so

far this year. If we are going to get more sheepmen started we need help in getting rid of wolves, coyotes, and foxes."

Mr. Heath declared that the country around Argyle was bad but that the countries north are regular incubators for predators. Hamilton Choat, Olney, also declared that the wolf problem was serious and a definite threat to the continued existence of the sheep business.

SELLS REGISTERED DELAINES

MELVIN GROMATZKY, Pottsville, has sold his registered sheep and given up the game, "a victim of low prices and dry weather," he says. About 30 head of his breeding ewes were sold to the Pottsville FFA class and ten of the best yearling ewes were sold to his brother, Paul. Melvin has about eight head of his registered rams left out of a well-rounded flock of registered Delaines.

Melvin has moved to Dallas where he has taken a job as mechanic with the Chance-Vought Aircraft Company. He lives at 1315 Haize Place.

The Gromatzkys have made quite a record of winning in sheep shows. Last year the Gromatzky Delaines won several important championships in the Delaine shows of the state.

The latter part of September, Johnny Vestal, with Armour & Company, received the fat end of 1,750 lambs from Billy Crews of Marfa. The lambs averaged about 77 pounds and brought 21 cents. The light half averaged around 66 pounds and brought 18 cents from a New Mexico buyer.



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INFORMATION FOR TEXAS SHEEP AND GOAT RAISERS

Many readers of this magazine are not members, but should be!

Join The Association

The payment of 25 cents per bag on wool and mohair as sold each year makes you a voting member of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, Inc. Ask your warehouseman to deduct dues from the sale of your clip through the use of the form below or send them direct to the Association by personal check.

Your Annual Dues are used for:

1. Maintenance of a state organization for the betterment and protection of growers' interests — your interests.
2. Representation of Texas growers before state and National legislation and government agencies on matters affecting the industry.
3. Membership in the National Wool Growers Association for representation in National affairs.
4. Close cooperation with Texas Ranges on livestock theft.
5. Year's subscription to Sheep and Goat Raiser Magazine.

The strength of any representative organization is entirely dependent on the support given it and the number of persons or the components it is authorized to represent. The more members the Association has, the wider can be its scope of representation, and the more effective will be its endeavors.

Fill in the form below, cut it out and mail it now to:

Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Assn., Cactus Annex, San Angelo, Texas

Date

To the President of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Assn.:

This is authority for

(Enter name of warehouse handling your clip)

to deduct 25 cents per bag each year until further notice from the sale of my wool and/or mohair for membership in the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, except that if I have one, two or three bags, \$1.00 will be deducted.

I am to receive one year's subscription to the Sheep and Goat Raiser Magazine with each year's dues, of which 50c annually is used for this purpose.

Signed

Address

State Fair

(Continued from page 33)

or F.F.A. chapter. The Moody F.F.A., Moody, Texas, was second.

The best group of 15 medium wool or cross bred lambs exhibited by 3 or more exhibitors from one county of F.F.A. chapter was shown by the Gillespie County 4-H Club, Fredericksburg, Texas. The Coleman County F.F.A., Coleman, Texas, and the Concho County 4-H Club, Paint Rock, Texas, placed second and third.

Fat Lamb (Southdown purebred or grade)

(First ten places of twenty-five in order of placing)

Thomas Pape, Fredericksburg; John Bridges, Hart; Glenn Bragg, Talpa; Glenn Bragg; Perrie Jo Bode, Fredericksburg; Edwin Wester, San Angelo; James Richard Allen, Santa Anna; Monte Griffin, Lamesa; John Bridges, Hart; Jimmy Miller, Fredericksburg.

Fat Lamb (Southdown crossbred)

(First ten places of twenty-five in order of placing)

Carroll King, Bangs; Freddie Max Stuart, Roby; Eddie Carter, Paint Rock; Hubert Edwards, Wall; Donnie Edwards, Wall; Carroll King; Donald Trull, Gouldbusk; James R. Allen, Santa Anna; Larry Jacks, Paint Rock; Neil Jones, Paint Rock.

Fat Lamb (Hampshire, Suffolk or Shropshire, purebred or grade)

(First five places of fifteen in order of placing)

J. T. Hale, Tulia; Charles Whitsett, Tulia; Freddie Max Stuart, Roby; Calvin Kuhlmann, Fredericksburg; Joe Alex Spinks, Menard.

Fat Lambs (All other crossbred lambs)

(First eight places of twenty in order of placing)

Edwin Wester, San Angelo; Eddie Carter, Paint Rock; Hubert Edwards, and Donnie Edwards, Wall; Wesley Lee, Fred Daniel and Bobby Edgar of Mullin.

Fat Lamb (Fine wool)

(First ten places of twenty-five in order of placing)

Bobby Rawlings, Marfa; Edwin Wester, San Angelo, Topper Rawlings, Marfa; Esther Bode, Kerrville; Bobby Rawlings; Joe Ray Hatter, Moody; Billy McClellan, Bangs; Harold Ray Alton, Moody; Randall Groom, Brownwood; Mack Bennett, Marfa.

Ray Mowrey, Lubbock, Texas, Judge.

More pictures of the sheep and goat winners in the State Fair show will appear in the December issue.

YOUNG SUDAN GRASS CAN POISON LIVESTOCK

YOUNG SUDAN grass can poison livestock. It's best to wait until the grass is a foot and a half to two feet high before turning cattle out to graze. As it matures, Sudan grass loses most of its hydrocyanic acid content, which can fatally poison cattle. Second-growth Sudan grass is especially dangerous. Some Sudan grass poisoning symptoms are rapid, shallow breathing and a staggering gait. Early treatment is usually successful, the county agent advises.

Fine Wool and Clippings

A lunatic, after a very good record of sanity, was discharged from an asylum and returned home. The following morning he decided to shave as every sane man does. He nailed the mirror to the wall, stood before it, lathered his face, then selecting an old-fashioned razor, he proceeded to shave; at this moment the nail slipped and the mirror fell to the floor. He stood gazing at the blank wall, then remarked bitterly: "Just my luck, second day out, and I've cut my blooming head off."

The fresh salesman was trying to pick up a gorgeous blond in the hotel lobby. "Don't bother me," she snapped.

The rebuffed salesman quickly retorted, with a false smile: "Oh, pardon me, I thought you were my mother."

"I couldn't be," smiled the blond, "you see, I'm married."

"I wouldn't worry so much about that dame if I were you", the man consoled his friend. "Remember when a woman says 'No' she means 'Maybe', and if she says 'Maybe' she means 'Yes'."

"I know," replied the other, "but what does she mean when she just says 'Foocy'?"

A group of ministers and a salesman's organization were holding conventions in the same hotel. The catering department had to work at top speed serving dinners to both.

The salesmen were having "Spiked Watermelon" for dessert. But the harassed chef discovered this alcoholic tidbit was being served to the ministers by mistake.

"Quick!" he commanded a waiter. "If they haven't eaten the watermelon, bring it back and we'll give it to the salesmen."

The waiter returned in a minute and reported that it was too late —

the ministers were eating the liquor-spiced dessert.

"Well," demanded the excited chef, "What did they say? How did they like it?"

"Don't know how they liked it," replied the waiter, "but they're all putting the seeds in their pockets."

A young teacher substituted for a friend who was taking a week's honeymoon. Later at a party someone started to introduce the groom to her.

"Oh", he answered, "I know Miss Jones. She substituted for my wife on our honeymoon".

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Mild climate, no heavy snows, good land highly improved, rotated, will give ten to twelve months grazing for cattle, sheep or goats. Some land averages a cow per acre. Outstanding breeders need subsidiary ranch in this new frontier. Smaller operators encouraged. D. C. WOODWARD (reg. broker), Tuskegee, Alabama.

F E E D S

GREETINGS

From a feed dealer who attended the first Sheep and Goat Raiser Convention and nearly every one since.

You have dealt with many problems during the past 37 years but it seems the fight has just begun.

More power to you.

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Texas Delaine News

By Mrs. G. A. Glimp

THE STATE Fair has once again made history in various and sundry ways. In the Delaine Merino Show a most unusual thing occurred. There was a nice representation of ewes and rams there, but they were exhibited and shown by the 4-H and FFA girls and boys. Not one of the older breeders assisted. Geo. Johanson of Brady, judged the show. He did a very thorough, competent job. George has long been known for his knowledge of sheep and his ability to serve as a judge.

Ola Mae Itz has certainly established a fine record of showing champions in her breeding sheep program. She exhibited the Champion ram, Champion ewe, and a sixth place on her third animal, a ewe lamb. This is a fine record for three sheep, and we are quite sure this is only the beginning of a successful show circuit for her.

C. B. "Chorky" Chenault is another FFA boy that is establishing a nice flock of registered Delaines from his projects. "Chorky" had the first-

place yearling ewe and the third-place ewe lamb at Dallas. He is planning to bring a larger flock and make all the spring shows. He is a senior in Junction School this year, and plans to pursue the course of ranching along with a college career.

Joe Benningfield of Goldthwaite, another FFA boy exhibited the second-place yearling ewe, fifth-place ram lamb, and fifth-place ewe lamb. Joe has been a very successful feeder in the Mills County breeding sheep program and won the ewe lamb given by the breeders twice in succession. He has been making the Delaine Shows and has purchased other ewes to establish his flock.

Fred Ludwig, Clifton, established a very nice record for a beginner breeder. He made his purchases this summer from Herbert Enders and had second-place ram lamb, also seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth-place ewe lambs; second-place pen-of-three ewe lambs, first-place exhibitor's flock, and first-place get-of-sire.

Hudson Glimp exhibited for G. A. Glimp & Son. He had the third and fourth ram lambs, first-place pen-of-three ram lambs, second and fourth-place ewe lambs, first-place pen-of-

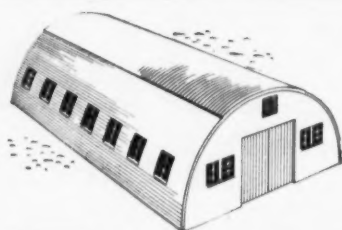
three ewe lambs, second-place get-of-siresire, and the reserve Champion ewe. Hudson, too, plans to continue on the show circuit.

We shall be looking forward to seeing these young breeders at the major shows and hope rain will come in time for other breeders to make plans for attending.

David Walters has sold all the rams he had to offer this season, and despite the dry weather, his sheep are doing well. David, Joe Le May, O. R. Gunn, S. H. Rahl and Hollis Blackwell have again donated lambs as prizes for the Mills County Show in January. Y. B. Johnson, FFA instructor of Goldthwaite, has 20 ewe lambs and six ram lambs on feed for the breeding show. The following boys are fattening these lambs: Hammon Humphries, Hobson Miller, Sidney Long, Mohler Simpson, Joe Worlick, Sanford Musgrove, Chester Berry, Dean Linnerweber, Bobby Horton, Joe Benningfield, Ronald Davis, and Chester Head. The five donated lambs are also being cared for by the FFA boys with Blackwell's Feed Store furnishing the feed. This is going to be a very good show in breeding sheep, and a gentle reminder for the breeders to attend will be found along with the date in the next issue.

Melvin Gromatzky has sold his interest in the T. G. & M. E. Gromatzky flock and moved to Dallas. This change was brought about due to illness in the family. We are very sorry

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**CLIMP SHOWS RESERVE CHAMPION
DELAINE EWE AT STATE FAIR**

The father and son combination, G. A. Glimp and Son, Burnet, Texas, is doing right well with their Delaines. Hudson is shown holding the Glimp reserve champion ewe.

to learn of this, but hope for them success and happiness in their new venture. The Gromatzkys sold a number of ewe lambs to the following 4-H and FFA boys: Charles Rudolph, Durwood Morwitz, Alton Gromatzky, Kenneth Krueger, James Witte, Gilbert Karesck, and Dick Weeks. The ram buyers were, Alfred Morwitz, Bruno Schneider, Herbert Schoen, and Jack Stribling. Hamilton County is planning a breeding show for the first time this year, and Paul has consented

to lend his assistance in any way possible. Young Donald Paul, age three, plans to help his Daddy carry on the Gromatzky sheep program, too.

The many friends of H. E. Crow, Burnet, will be sorry to know that he is in a Burnet hospital for the second time following a serious neck and head injury, sustained on the Murchison-Ljundahl Ranch by one of the young bulls on the ranch. We sincerely hope for Mr. Crow a speedy recovery.

Texas Mohair Sales

DEERING-ANDERSON CO., Boston, through A. S. Baker, San Angelo, purchased 50,000 pounds of adult and kid hair from the Joe Blakenev warehouse, San Angelo, paying 92½¢ for adult and \$1.17½ for the kid. Later he purchased from the Blackwell Warehouse at Goldthwaite a car at 93½ cents and \$1.18½.

Earnest Woodward paid 93½ cents per pound for a car of adult mohair at Menard in early October.

Clyde Young, Lampasas, for his own account paid 92½ cents for adult and \$1.17½ for kid for two carloads of mohair from the Junction Warehouse Company.

Russell Martin, representing Collins & Aikman Corp., Bristol, R. I., bought 60,000 pounds of mohair from the Ozona Wool and Mohair Company at 92½ cents and \$1.17½. He also purchased about 90,000 pounds of mohair from Roddic and Company, Brady, at a reported cent above the previous sale price.

Louie Ragland, Junction, representing R. P. Collins & Co., Boston, purchased a car of Mohair from the Ingram Warehouse at 93½ cents and \$1.18½.

C. J. Webre, Jr., San Angelo, purchased the remainder of the Fred Horner accumulation, Uvalde, at 93 cents and \$1.18.

The price for the few remaining pounds of Texas mohair seems to be strengthening and some sales at higher than the quoted figures here have been rumored.

WANTS ANGORA GOATS

R. C. Scarby, 56 Main St., Bairnsdale-Victoria, Australia, writes the magazine, "We are breeders of stud Angora goats producing mohair of great length and superfine quality on our island in the Geppslund lakes Victoria. It has been suggested to me that some of your Angora breeders may wish to import some of our stud stock or exchange animals to the mutual benefit of us all." Angora goat men, here's your chance to do some dickering.

Fire of unknown cause destroyed the new barn on the Frank Harper farm in mid-October and about \$2500 of much-needed cane hay was lost. The farm is on the Menard-Mason highway about six miles of Mason.

A&M COLLEGE TESTS ALFALFA CUBES FOR FATTENING LAMBS

FOR THE past three years, P. E. Neale, animal husbandman with the Experiment Station at New Mexico A&M College, has been testing the efficiency of alfalfa cubes for fattening heavy, medium-weight, and light lambs.

In Experiment Station Bulletin 374, "Alfalfa Cubes for Fattening Lambs," which is in the process of publication, he reports the results from his feeding tests. The cubes which he fed for the first 25 days of the test period were 60 per cent coarse alfalfa hay, 30 per cent sorghum grain, and 10 per cent molasses. After 25 days, he gradually changed the ration so that the lambs were receiving cubes of 50 per cent coarse hay, 40 per cent sorghum grain, and 10 per cent molasses. There were 20 lambs in each lot for each of the three years. The lambs were fed to an average weight of 100 pounds.

The cubes, which were self fed, had the following advantages over hand-fed ration of good alfalfa hay and whole sorghum grain in a ration of one pound of grain to 1.2 pounds of hay:

When the weights of all the lambs were averaged, it was found that the cubes saved 3.13 pounds of alfalfa hay and 0.17 pounds of concentrates for one pound of gain.

The light lambs which were fed alfalfa cubes saved 2.8 pounds of alfalfa hay but required 0.6 pounds more concentrates for one pound of gain.

The medium-weight lambs on the cubes saved 3.86 pounds of alfalfa and 0.46 pounds of concentrates for one pound of gain.

The heavy lambs on the cubes saved 5.24 pounds of alfalfa and 0.66 pounds of concentrates for one pound of gain.

The feed value of coarse low-grade alfalfa hay made into alfalfa cubes was equal to, or better than, the feeding value of good hay fed in the usual manner.

The cost of labor for self-feeding was much lower.

Self feeding did not increase the death loss.

By some astounding method of cannulation which may be correct, the Department of Agriculture has come up with a statement that the rat population of the United States is about the same as the human population. It does not, however, give any information as to how to tell which is which.

NEW LINDANE SPRAY MIXTURE

A VIRTUALLY invisible and longer-lasting insect-killing mixture has been produced in experiments by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. By mixing the insecticide, Lindane, with a chlorinated polyphenyl (a resin-like material), research workers of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine have produced a substance that retains its power to kill susceptible insects at least twice as long as do normal lindane sprays. In addition, the lindane mixture when applied to a surface develops none of the usual whitish powder deposits, but remains practically invisible throughout its toxic life.

The research team found that the lindane-chlorinated polyphenyl mix-

ture (used at the rate of 50 milligrams of actual lindane per square foot) would kill 80 per cent of all cockroach exposed for two hours to a 60-day-old treated surface. It remained lethal to 66 per cent of the roaches after 90 days.

Juan De la Rosa was a good Mexican ranch hand, but about every six months he took off for Villa Acuna to make a little fiesta.

Coming back to the ranch after an extra long "vacation" the ranchman took Juan to task, commenting sarcastically, "You must have had a big one — your eyes are puffed up red."

"Si, Senor," moaned the Mexican, "you see eyes red from your side, but me see eyes heap mucho more red from my side."

a helping hand

From time to time many a rancher has found himself in need of a "helping hand". Ranchers have often depended on The State National Bank for assistance in overcoming their many range problems. Through the years it has been a privilege of The State National to help in building this important industry.



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Announcement

The Hicks and Puckitt Hardware Co. wishes to announce that it is now distributors for the Fairbanks-Morse Pomona deep well turbine pumps in San Angelo and sixteen surrounding counties.

Installation of the deep well turbines, as well as service will be handled in the same manner that made the Fairbanks-Morse home water systems so popular in the last few months.

Complete irrigation systems can now be afforded by anyone. The finance plan at Hicks & Puckitt will enable you to have a well drilled, cased, a turbine pump installed and other improvements, while only having to pay \$58.00 per thousand per year.

We now have on our sales staff an irrigation expert who is fully qualified to discuss all pump and irrigation problems.

All inquiries are welcomed.

HICKS & PUCKITT HARDWARE CO.

207-209 S. Chadbourne Dial 8137 San Angelo

Texas Sheepmen Fight Drouth--- Californians Battle Ducks

WHILE TEXAS sheepmen are engaged in history's fiercest battle to save their melting sheep flocks from the inroads of two years of continuous drouth, California sheepmen are waging an equally fierce and perhaps as exasperating a struggle against ducks. Ducks? Yes, hundreds of thousands of them.

The losses from ducks are mounting into the thousands of dollars mainly to ranchmen in the Sacramento valley where wild ducks have invaded the ladino clover, birdsfoot trefoil and other pasture taking them to a cleaning and forcing the sheepmen to sell their lambs.

A declaration of "a state of emer-

gency" is being sought of Governor Earl Warren and Federal and state agencies are being petitioned to take some measures to feed the horde of birds that they protect with such vigor.

By the time the red tape and bureaucratic procrastination of the Federal officials is mastered it is expected that the stockmen will lose hundreds of thousands of dollars. Wild ducks flocking into the area by the millions from Canada and northern United States find the game preserves in the area with lakes dried up or only partially flooded and food practically nonexistent. They then hit the nearby irrigated fields of the stockmen.

Difference Between Enterotoxemia And Intoxication

RANCHMEN gathered at the Ranch Experiment Station, Sonora, this summer entered into a discussion of two rather common troubles of sheep — enterotoxemia and intoxication.

The toxemia which causes so much death loss in sheep, especially lambs, is a result of the activity of a specific bacteria picked up by the animal and when this bacteria enters a digestive tract that is in improper balance, it may grow at a tremendous rate. The powerful poison resulting is assimilated by the animal, and death often results.

Usually enterotoxemia affects the sheep on a very high nutritional plane — that is, the animal that is healthy and with a vigorous appetite. The trouble in lambs is often called lamb colic.

The trouble called intoxication of sheep occurs in sheep from the eating of many kinds of feed. Improper elimination causes the distress which is easier to handle than the toxic poison of enterotoxemia. Vaccines have been found which are quite effective in treating the latter.

HE KILLS THE EAGLES

IN A BUSINESS where there are few competitors J. O. Casparis, Alpine, finds plenty of work and excitement, although the latter has leveled off somewhat under the constant stress of repetition. The job is killing eagles by shooting them out of a light airplane.

Mr. Casparis in talking before the directors of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association felt that the threat of the eagle has become somewhat stabilized. "The bald eagle which is the worst offender of the eagle family at one time roamed rather widely. Now, the eagle is a threat mostly in the Big Bend area."

When he started killing eagles by shooting from an airplane, they were quite numerous and big yearly kills were not uncommon. Now, the annual kill by this method of extermination is about 450 in far western Texas and New Mexico. Calls for his services outside this area are rare, however, he recently killed 16 eagles in Concho County in 20 flying hours answering a call from J. E. Henderson.

There is no doubt but that Mr. Casparis is a good pilot. When he started this eagle-and covote-killing business in 1940 he had a gunner to fly with him and do the shooting. One after another gunner came and

went. Then came along a one-armed man to operate the shotgun. Then he, too, decided to do something else. "I decided that if a man with one arm could shoot, that I could operate the plane with one arm and shoot with one arm — and I have been able to do it, too." He does it legal. He operates a 12-gauge shotgun with a 22-inch barrel — a four-shot pump.

Mr. Casparis' overall record in about 8,000 eagles, 3,500 covotes, 200 bobcats, 10 panther and several head of another varmint equally deadly to the ranchman's sheep, goats, horses and cattle.

There is no denying the fact that the ranchmen in the Big Bend area especially have considerable pride and affection for this flying gunner who rids their range of livestock killers. He has saved them many thousands of dollars worth of livestock. He plans to keep on doing so.

The New York Knitting Mills, Inc., of New York City, is having a kid and a lamb mounted by a San Angelo taxidermist for display and show purposes throughout the country. The retail stores will use them in window displays with Valcuna sweaters which are made of a blend of Texas mohair and wool.

The Angora kid and the lamb has been donated to the New York firm by Joe B. Ross of Sonora.

WHY

Do Communities Give Their Whole-Hearted Support to Livestock Auction Companies?

In many cases, the local auction has become the biggest business in the town. Several million dollars worth of livestock are brought in annually and thousands of dollars are distributed in local payrolls. These dollars – in home-owned – home-operated – institutions add considerably to the development of any community.

Community leaders, too, know that local competitive and always available markets helps the grower of livestock – brings him more money with less time and trouble in marketing.

Growers: The livestock buys of tomorrow are being made today. – Visit our local auction ring, now.

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| FRIO LIVESTOCK SALES COMPANY, Riley "Boots" Kothman, Mgr., Pearsall..... | Sale Thursday |
| GREEN VALLEY CATTLE CO., Caddo Wright, Mgr., San Marcos..... | Sale Friday |
| HEART O' TEXAS COMMISSION CO., H. D. Griffith and J. L. Dulap, Mgrs., Brady..... | Sale Tuesday |
| MILLS COUNTY COMMISSION, Malcolm and Sig Jernigan, Mgrs., Goldthwaite..... | Sales Monday, Friday |
| PRODUCERS LIVESTOCK AUCTION CO., Jack Drake, Mgr., San Angelo..... | Sales Monday, Wednesday, Friday |
| PRODUCERS LIVESTOCK AUCTION AND FEEDING CO., Richard Drake, Mgr., Box 171, El Paso, Tex., | Sale Tues. |
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SHEEP PRICES HIT THREE TO SEVEN YEAR LOW

TEXAS SHEEP and lamb prices fell to the lowest points in three to seven years during October, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Production and Marketing Administration reported.

Mid-October sheep prices at San Antonio stood at the lowest point since September 1947. At Ft. Worth, slaughter lambs were the lowest since 1949 and slaughter ewes were the lowest since September 1945.

Changes in prices at San Antonio and Ft. Worth varied according to local trade conditions, but the general price trend continued downward this month, partly in sympathy with drops on the cattle market.

Drought conditions also played a prominent part in the decline. Lack of water and grass in the range country and high feed costs not only continued to force marketings to a large extent, but also cut down outlets for feeder lambs and replacement stock. Only a small number of ewes went back to the country for breeding purposes. Demand for feeder lambs destined for mid-western feed lots was somewhat restricted in view of the fact that prices at various markets were generally about the same and additional transportation costs did not offer much inducement to buyers.

Marketing sheep and lambs from October 1 to 20 amounted to about 36,500 head — 12,500 at San Antonio and 24,000 at Ft. Worth. This was around 57 per cent less than the same period in September and 50 per cent less than a year ago.

The fact that Ft. Worth's sheep yards were closed from October 3 to 10 accounted for some of the decrease. Vesicular exanthema disease turned up in some hogs October 2 and both the hog and sheep yards were closed for cleaning and disinfecting. The sheep yards had to be closed since some hogs had been held in sheep pens.

Ewes made up fully a half of marketings at Ft. Worth this month and the bulk of receipts at San Antonio. However, the large percentage of ewes in the supply was not entirely the result of normal herd culling at the season of the year. Drought conditions for the third consecutive year in many areas also forced sheepmen to dispose of ewes that may have been good for several more years in lamb production.

The number of slaughter lambs offered was relatively small and in many cases was taken care of by local packers. Consequently, fluctuations in wholesale demand lamb prices did not play too important a part in live market prices. However, in the case of ewes and wethers, the supply was large and prices quickly reflected any change in national prices of dressed mutton. Demand was particularly narrow for mutton and low grade lamb carcasses.

By October 20, low grade slaughter lambs stood \$5 per 100 pounds lower than at the close of September in San Antonio, but top grades held about steady. The trend was just the opposite in Ft. Worth. Low grades held about steady, but top prices were off \$2. Utility grade lambs went to slaughter at \$13 to \$16 and good lots at \$18 to \$19 in San Antonio. Utility, good and a few choice offerings made \$18 to \$20 at Ft. Worth.

Slaughter yearlings lost \$1 at Ft. Worth as cull to good kinds turned at \$6.50 to \$15. Prices ruled steady in San Antonio where utility grades with No. 2 pelts sold at \$14.

Aged wethers looked \$2 lower at Ft. Worth but the market was unchanged to 75c higher at San Antonio, with good lots priced at \$8 in both yards.

For the month, slaughter ewes lost \$1.25 at San Antonio and \$1.50 to \$1.75 at Ft. Worth. Cull to good kinds crossed the scales at \$3.50 to \$5.25 in Ft. Worth and at \$4.25 to \$5 in San Antonio.

Feeder lambs suffered losses of \$2 at San Antonio and \$1.50 at Ft. Worth, while feeder yearlings lost \$1 at the latter market. Common and medium feeder lambs moved out at \$8 to \$14 in Ft. Worth and medium kinds took \$10 in San Antonio. Breeding ewes were scarce at both yards.

Like sheep, goat prices at San Antonio also stood at the lowest point since September 1947, according to USDA. Kid goats sold \$1.50 to \$3 a head lower for the month, but the market for mature slaughter goats showed little change from September's close.

Goat receipts at San Antonio from October 1 to 20 totaled about 6,500 head. This was only half as many as the same period in September and a third as many as a year ago. The sharp decline in goat marketings this month was a good indication that the bulk of herd culling for the fall season has already been completed.

Most cull and Angora type goats sold around \$4 to \$4.50 per 100 pounds at San Antonio on October 20, but a few head reached \$5. Kid goats turned at \$3 to \$4 each.

Pricewise, the market for other classes for livestock was off in Texas this month. Hogs were near the low

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point since last May and some cattle sold at the lowest prices in several years.

Following the general decline of dressed beef, veal, calf and pork on the wholesale market, live market values drifted lower under pressure from unusually large supplies.

Butcher hogs were \$2.25 per 100 pounds below September's close at Ft. Worth and \$1.25 lower at San Antonio.

tonio. Sows were only 50¢ lower at both yards.

Losses of 50¢ to \$1 were common in the slaughter cattle division at Ft. Worth, but slaughter calves and replacement cattle prices fell \$2 to mostly \$3. Some slaughter yearlings and stocker calves looked as much as \$5 lower at San Antonio, while other classes averaged around \$1 to \$2 lower.



HOUSTON SMITH GETS N.C.A.A.A. SERVICE AWARD

Houston E. Smith, Presidio County agricultural agent since June 1943, is one of the six Texans to receive the National County Agricultural Agents Association's Distinguished Service Award. The awards are made annually to those county agricultural agents who have made outstanding contributions to agriculture over a period of years. During the nine years he has spent in the Big Bend area, special emphasis has been given to problems related to sheep production, a relative new industry for the area.

D. A. Savage, superintendent of the Southern Great Plains Field Station, Woodward, Oklahoma, is taking a 12-month leave of absence from his duties to serve as a range management specialist on a mission to Mexico for the Flood and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

C. A. Pepper, San Antonio, writes in that while he had good rains in September more is needed now. Stock is in good shape. "We deeply sympathize with the ranchers in the areas still dry."

The sixth annual meeting of the American Society of Range Management has been set for Albuquerque, New Mexico, January 20-22, 1953. An attendance of more than 500 is expected.

The organization with a membership of about 2,500 is composed of ranchmen, teachers and technician range conservationists and others.



DUDLEY MANN NAMED AREA CONSERVATIONIST

Dudley T. Mann, Fredericksburg, is now Area Conservationist for the Soil Conservation Service, in charge of administrative, technical, and production work in Kimble, Gillespie, Kerr, Real, Kendall, Blanco and Llano Counties. Mr. Mann has been with the SCS since 1935 and is quite well known in this work.

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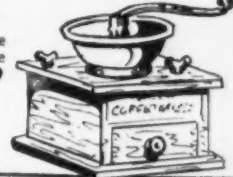
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The Best Bullet Busts The Bucks Better

By Adam Wilson, III

IT'S FALL and 'tis time to bring out those cherished pieces of carved wood and blue steel — that old buck stopper and gobbler getter!

Ever since that dawn which brought the first tinge of autumn, the thoughts of all shooting sportsmen have been running in parallel channels. Whether the sports be sheep and goat raisers or airplane builders, ancestral instincts to stalk and bag wild game have been stirring within them; minds have had a tendency to wander away from the worries of wool prices and government contracts.

"Times have changed a mite," we hear it said, since our grandfathers, or maybe great-grandfathers, unracked their "44's" and a-hunting they did go. Back in those early chapters of hunting history game roamed over our vast wilderness in countless herds. It was no problem for a settler to hang up a fresh ham in the smokehouse or a prize rack of antlers over the door. He found his target near enough to place the lead ball with certainty, or he just waited briefly for another target to come along. If brush concealed too much of the animal for an effective shot, it worried not much the early gunner. Like in the other instance, there would be another day or target soon in the event he fumbled his chance.

Yes, today's hunting conditions are much different, and consequently, we must choose our shooting equipment with more care and thought in order to deal effectively with the game at hand. Since our game comes in extremely limited quantities, compared to yesterday, we so often have to take 'em where we find 'em when we find 'em — or come home empty handed and with a sad story. That is why the proper BULLET selection is vitally important to the modern day Nimrod. There is always a **best** bullet for your particular caliber of shootin' iron. When one walks into a sporting goods store to purchase ammunition, his first thoughts should be: Over what type of terrain do I expect to find my game? Will my targets present themselves at long ranges in the open, or at short ranges in the brush?

It is the sure sign of a novice hunter who, for example, enters the dense thickets of South Texas with his rifle ammunition loaded with light high-speed missiles. He evidently doesn't know that the slightest intervening limb can divert those light fast step-pers to the point where they will miss completely or wound miserably. I have seen such bullets weighing in at 87-grains, 100-grains, and 110-grains (which are among the weights loaded into some of our most popular deer

cartridge cases) disintegrate into a thin metal spray when a small branch intercepts their flight. A hunter would be in as much error if he topped out in our mountainous rugged West, or ventured into the sprawling prairie lands, loaded with slow heavy slugs. It could be said that we can't expect a bulldozer to perform like a jet airplane, and vice versa. Both, like our heavy and light projectiles, are very efficient at the duties for which they were designed.

I have never considered a bullet weighing less than 150 grains a brush load — this being especially true when it is battin' the breeze near or over 3,000 feet per second. The lighter fast numbers were designed for precision long range performance in the open. Their trajectory curve is low, thereby guesswork in range estimation is eliminated to the greatest degree; their shape is streamlined, by that the loss of their original velocity is brought down to a minimum.

For Texas big game there is none better for long range shooting than a 130-grain pill (.270 W.C.F.) at 3,140 feet per second, or a 150-grain missile (.30-06) at 2,980 feet per second. Both of these bullets, however, are practically worthless in compact shrubbery. Illustrative in the near opposite extreme, the old .45-70 caliber is still seeing action today in some sections of our heavily wooded country where close shots are the rule. Their continued use is obvious. The massive, blunt-nose, 500-grain slug will smash a right-of-way through a thicket then drive on brutally into its target. The burr in the path in this case is that disappointment will be known if a gunner makes a practice of shots over 100 yards. This is due, of course, to the load's low velocity

Sportsmen will pack out more bucks this fall if they will consider the terrain over which they expect to find their game — then select the best bullet for the job at hand. Here the author helps Allie B. Burton, Jr. (right) tote out a keeper.

of 1,310 feet per second and highest of trajectory curves. I have made some impressive one-shot kills with two different .45-70 Springfield rifles, and have seen other hunters do the same, but the range was always under 100 paces.

It should be kept in mind that the slow, weighty slugs kill chiefly by tissue and bone destruction, while the lighter, faster streamliners bring death more by shock to nervous systems. I have been a witness on several occasions when deer and turkeys were knocked flat in their tracks and remained there for minutes when merely touched by some of our ultra-high velocity missiles. It should be remembered, also, that a bullet — no matter what weight, shape, or speed — starts slowing down the instant it leaves the muzzle of the arm. It is understandable, then, why the smaller caliber bullets on the light side are not very important characters at 300, 400, or 500 yards — regardless of how hot they were when they left "home".

Today, our Mr. Average Hunter — the once or twice a year shooter — aims at the whole dam deer. For that reason he should by all means hunt with a load which will kill or disable his game no matter where it is struck. There are only a few of our game pursuers who can show you a five-shot group at 100 yards that can be covered with a silver dollar. Of course the really expert rifleman is greatly unhappy if his pet arm won't group less than one inch at the 100-yard mark. It is among these precision marksmen where you will occasionally find a fellow who will all but invite you out of his house, if his soup-up, small bore, super-accurate rifle is accused of being a varmint killer only. I often refer to that old saying, which is almost true all the time: "A little .22 caliber rim fire will kill any of them. IF the bullet is placed in the right spot." It's too bad that the truly expert with firearms are in the minority in our present day hunting parties. There are few substitutes for consistent accuracy.

Here in our great state, especially, we often hunt over areas where game exposes itself at extreme ranges — very close and very distant — all during the course of a morning or evening hunt. The practical solution, in order not to be shifting from one type of ammunition to another as the lay of the land changes, is to seek the happy medium in bullet weight. Ammunition manufacturers offer at least two weights or types in all popular deer rifle calibers. For one of my old all-time favorites, the .30-06, there are 110-grain, 150-grain, 180-grain, 220-grain, and 225-grain bullets to choose from. As aforementioned, the 150-grain number is tops for reaching 'way out yonder, arriving at its destination with enough lead to administer a fatal blow in the great majority of cases. The 110-grain may get there first-est but not with the most-est, as it will connect with very little authority on medium or large game. In the pointed style it is strictly, and an

excellent one, for varmints. The 180-grain is the best all-rounder — our happy medium. It will do well at long range, and will penetrate a moderate amount of brush. Now the 220-grain and 225-grain babies will lay low the larger game animals, or, as they are often used in this country, make ideal brush fighters. I have seen them drop big bull moose, and crumple white-tail deer after clipping off limbs en route. They are not long range loads.

Some hunters still praise highly the old .30-30 caliber, mainly because "papa always used one," or "the man said it would kill anything." Far better arms and ammunition are rapidly pushing the "thirty-thirty" up on the rack with the at-one-time popular .44-40's. If it must be used, though, there are three bullet weights — 150-grain, 160-grain, and 170-grain. Muzzle velocities range from 2,280 to 2,200 feet per second. The 160-grain — a metal cased number — works very well on turkeys, as do all full metal cased bullets where expansion or mushrooming is not desired.

Lovers of the .250-300 have 87-grain and 100-grain bullets from which to choose. At 3,000 feet per second the 87-grain is very accurate, but is a wonder on deer if it isn't placed in a vital area. I have spent many long hours trailing wounded bucks for other hunters who whammed away at all or any part of the animals with .250's and .257's. The little Savage and Roberts have proven to be very popular with women hunters, and with the men who enjoy long range varmint shooting.

A better caliber for the little woman if she can stand a bit more recoil, is the 7-mm Mauser with its 139-grain and 175-grain bullets, even though this caliber has never made a very big splash in popularity in this country.

A very popular rifle for deer is the .300 Savage. I like the 150-grain for across canon shooting, and the 180-grain for blasting them out of the thickets. Gunners desiring a bit more punch get it with the .30-40 caliber's 180-grain and 220-grain.

The hefty .348 Winchester is a versatile killer with its 150-grain, 200-grain, and 250-grain slugs.

Remington's .35 caliber is among the few exceptions with its one and only 200-grain load. Being a close range brush rifle, a close range brush bullet is all that is needed. As is true

with all calibers, there are at least two bullet types available.

There are many other proven reliable calibers on the market today. There are many calibers in order that the varying tastes and whims of the great American shooting public be satisfied. There is more than one bullet weight or type per caliber to give the hunter a better chance to bust his buck better.

"BUY AMERICAN" MAY AFFECT MARKET

INTEREST IN domestic wool is expected to heighten in the waning months of 1952 as the delayed ruling on the "Buy American" clause of the Defense Appropriation Bill becomes operative. For some obscure reason the military services were hesitating to buy domestic wool for the armed services and for three or more months such buying was stymied and domestic wool was sluggish in the markets. Now that the military must buy do-

mestic wool unless the market is more than 10 per cent higher than the loan support level, activity is evident. The final decision was made by the controller general after much work had been done and pressure brought by the growers' organizations.

The domestic growers were asking that they be given consideration ahead of the growers of foreign wool. With no supply of domestic wool available then the domestic growers accept as natural the purchase of imported wool. Because the domestic wool industry is highly important in time of war and because the domestic wool growers are tax payers the growers' association pointed out with considerable success the logic of their claims.

Top grade young nannies and muttons have been quoted in the Hill Country from \$7.50 to as high as \$9. There is a lot of interest in the goat business. Some ranchmen say "It is the only thing you can make money on now." Goat ranges have not been as hard hit as sheep and cattle ranches.

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Fort Worth Stock Show Premiums Set New Record

A RECORD-BREAKING total of premiums for the 56-year history of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show will be offered at the 1953 exposition, Jan. 30 through Feb. 8, officials announce.

The amount is \$172,373 which represents an increase of \$9,673 over 1952. This figure includes \$26,705 for the horse show as well as the rich cash awards which the winning contestants in the world's greatest indoor rodeo will receive.

Prize money for sheep and Angora goats will be increased \$1,371. The increase brings the figure to \$5,598 which, added to \$1,128 for the Junior Lamb Show, makes the total for sheep and goats, \$6,726.

Giving prize money are American Cheviot Society, \$109; American Corriedale Association, \$50; American Hampshire Sheep Association, \$211; American Shropshire Registry Association, \$50; American Suffolk Sheep

Society, \$105; National Suffolk Sheep Association, \$60 and American Angora Goat Breeders' Association \$90, with the Stock Show providing the remainder.

Superintendent of the sheep and goat department is Johnnie Vestal of Fort Worth and assistant superintendents are Dr. W. G. Kammlade of College Station and Charles Prindle, Fort Worth.

With the greatest premiums the show has ever known, officials are looking forward to a highly successful exposition. The '52 show had the largest attendance in the history of the Fort Worth exposition which began in 1896 with the display of a few animals under a tree on a creek bank with boots, hats and small articles of Western jewelry as the prizes. The show is held in the Will Rogers Memorial Building and 14 other structures which give 32 acres under roof and make the show independent of weather conditions.

Wool Growers Protest Deceptive Advertising

THE AMERICAN Wool Council, in behalf of the wool and mohair producers of this country, has protested DuPont's advertising claims that Dacron and other self-termed "Miracle" fibers outwear and out-perform wool. In denying these claims and their accuracy the Council asks the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the fairness to the public of the increasing practice by producers of synthetic fibers and fabrics of using long-established, traditional wool names and terms to describe their materials. Some buyers are even deceived into buying the synthetic, believing they are buying wool.

Declares Dacron "Pills" and Is "Static"

Referring to the claim that clothing made of Dacron "outwears and out-performs wool," the American Wool Council declares:

"Dacron suits and suits containing large percentages of Dacron have the serious liability of 'pilling.' This means the 'balling up' or 'sloughing off' of fibers in fabrics.

"Dacron fabrics are highly static. This static, or electric discharge, is unpleasant and could be downright dangerous. In addition to interfering with the drape and hang of the garment, static attracts soil and dirt and presents serious problems in dry cleaning. Wool is the least static of all fibers in fabrics because of its ordinarily high moisture content and its facility for absorbing moisture."

The Council declares that Dacron, in fabrics, melts "when a spark from

a cigarette, cigar or pipe touches them, leaving holes in the fabric."

"Wool does not melt, nor does it support combustion or drip," the Council states. "Because of its high moisture content, wool resists flame and is, in fact, among the most non-flammable of all fibers and fabrics."

In concluding its complaint, the American Wool Council repeats that: "It is not endeavoring to attack in any way the actual qualities of any other fibers, natural or synthetic. It is asking solely that the Federal Trade Commission use its powers to regulate the present campaign in which certain synthetic fiber producers and distributors make unfair comparisons of their product with wool, to the detriment of the public."

Someone has observed that the trouble with this country is not the high cost of living but the cost of high living.



OUR LOGICAL MARKET

Joe David Ross Wins Association Award for Leadership

THE WINNER of the 1952 4-H award that designates him as the champion sheep and wool or goat and mohair producer for the year is Joe David Ross of Sutton County. The announcement was made by Floyd Lanch, state 4-H leader. The award, an all-expense educational trip to National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, is provided by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

Joe David is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ross of near Sonora; is 17 years of age; a senior in Sonora High School and a 4-H member for eight years. His demonstrations have involved mostly sheep and goats. Special emphasis has been placed on building up through a breeding program the quality and production of good animals and wool and mohair.

Winning honors is not new to young Ross. He is a Gold Star boy and his exhibits have won eight grand championships and 211 ribbons. He has received 30 individual awards and 37 team awards for judging wool and mohair, livestock and grasses. These include state honors in wool and mohair judging and grass judging. He has for several years been a heavy winner in the Sonora Wool and Mohair Show.

A check of Joe's records reveals that he is a sizable producer. His demonstrations for 1952 involve 300 ewes, 57 lambs, 92 head of registered Angora goats, 95 grade goats, 7 fat lambs, and one beef calf. He is a member of the American Angora Goat Raisers Association and the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

It hasn't been all work and no play with Joe. He goes in for sports and recreation and holds letters in football, basketball, tennis and track. He has passed all qualification tests for the Eagle Scout badge in his scouting work. He is active in all phases of school and community life and holds membership in the National Honor Society as a result of his high scholastic ranking in high school.

He has served as president and vice president of the Sutton County 4-H Club but is proudest of the record he has made as a junior leader. Serving in this capacity, he has coached younger members to top ranking in wool and mohair, grass and livestock judging.

"Ever since I have been old enough to hold a goat, I have been doing just that," says Joe David. He makes this statement in referring to his showing experience. He adds that in preparing himself for a "To Make the Best Better" rancher, an effort has been made to conduct a well-rounded program of demonstrations and activities. After graduating from high school next spring, he plans to enter Texas A.&M. College to further equip himself for doing that better ranching job. He



JOE DAVID ROSS

says he will continue his judging and feeding programs.

The trip to Chicago will come the latter part of November and with it young Ross will achieve another of his life's ambitions — attending Club Congress and the great International Livestock Exposition.

His 4-H Club work has been supervised by Sutton County Agent D. C. Langford and his local adult leader is Edgar Glasscock.

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page eight
for information that
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E. H. Mattingly, Sec'y.

St. Louis 7, Missouri



BEAUTIES IN WOOL

SWEATER GIRLS of 1952 and 1972 pose for the press after their triumph in the 1952 Sweater Girl Contest sponsored by the Wool Bureau Inc. and the National Knitted Outerwear Association. Miss Jeanne Davis, 22, of Opp, Alabama, won the title to "Miss Sweater Girl, 1952" in a field of 10 finalists, while four-year-old Jeanette Markey of Babylon, L. I., was elected "Miss Sweater Girl of 1972." Both wear all-wool skirts and sweaters; Miss Davis's has colorful appliqued faces while little Jeanette's is embroidered with gold metallic thread. The contest, held September 22nd in the Palm Room of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, also featured the selection by contest finalists of Harold Lang, star of the musical hit, "Pal Joey," as "Mr. Sweater Guy — the Man We'd Most Like to Buy Sweaters For." The event marked the opening of National Sweater Week (September 22-28).

Donald Aycock of Moody, Texas, writes the magazine that he has about fifty lambs on the ground now (October 21) and is having to feed everything. He says the best part of dry weather early lambing is that it is easy to hire someone to feed for him while he goes deer hunting.

Pendulum Swings to Mutton Type

TO THE MAGAZINE:

Just returned from a flying trip through the grand state of Texas and took time out for two days at the state fair in Dallas. I was greatly impressed with the large exhibits offered at that fair by the FFA and 4-H boys. I assure you there was competition aplenty.

It was my pleasure to talk to many vocational teachers and their students and I find in every case that the thing foremost in their minds was how to keep in step with the ever-increasing swing from wool to mutton which seems to be the theme among Texas sheepmen.

I did not find one teacher or student who was not already sold on the necessity of giving more attention to the income from mutton and less attention to the income from wool, as the reverse has been true for so many years in Texas. This condition of course, is brought about by present wool prices which are about one-third to one-half less than they were last year and they all agree without exception that the man-made fibers are making new inroads into the wool market with the prospect of further scientific accomplishments which could prove even more disastrous.

We as sheepmen must look this situation squarely in the face and try to draw a sensible conclusion, and govern our future activities accordingly. We all agree that no man-made fiber is as good as wool fibers, but we must also agree that when such companies as DuPont and others place their wealth and knowledge at the disposal of research, that something good is bound to result, and we must also agree that something good has developed and while they are not as good as wool, yet we must recognize that the present manufacturers seem exceedingly anxious to use these new man-made fibers in combination with wool.

We have found that the manufacturers in an effort to bring out something new, for which there always seems to be a market, have made the mistake of trying to replace wool and have used far too much of the man-made fibers and far too little of the wool fibers, and if you don't think this has hurt, just ask your dry cleaner what he thinks about such combinations as have been presented up to this time.

We must look this matter squarely in the face again and accept the thought that the manufacturer is learning to properly apportion these two fibers which will no doubt call for a much higher percentage of wool and lower percentage of other fibers, but that does not mean that there will not be a good many other fibers used in future manufacturing of clothing and other products. The proportion of course, will vary according to the article manufactured.

In view of these facts it seems logical to expect that the present world wool production would be ample unless an all-out war develops and we must concede that the sheep population in America is still very low and is on the upswing, therefore, it seems necessary to maintain a good net return that the sheepman must neces-

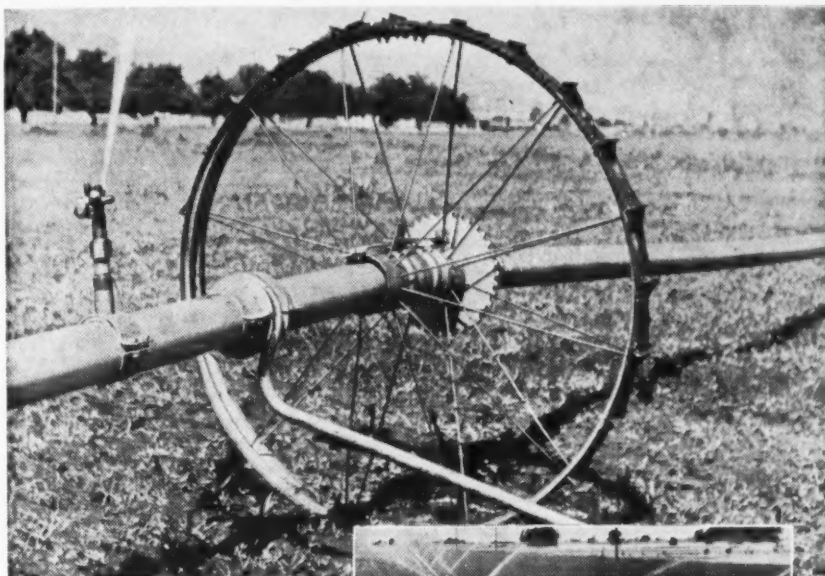
sarily turn his attention to a greater income from mutton and less income from wool.

How can this be done? Well, it seems that in the minds of most Texas sheepmen with whom I talked that crossbreeding of the wool type ewe to a good mutton type ram will necessarily become the order of the day. I feel this would be very wise because we find in the middle west and in the farm flocks areas of Amer-

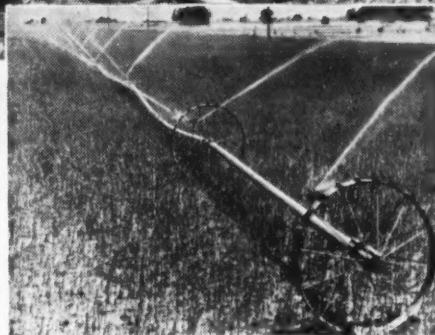
ica where the mutton breeds prevail, that the income from mutton lambs is from \$22.00 to \$25.00 per head and the wool from the mutton type ewe is about \$4.00 per head, whereas in the territories where the wool sheep predominate the income from wool would probably run from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per head but the big drop-off comes when the wool type lamb has to be sold as a feeder. They do not have the weight or the quality to demand top prices which will make their income sink to around \$15.00 or less per head, making a net return from both wool and mutton on the

wool type sheep and lamb easily \$5.00 per head less return, so from this we conclude that the Texas sheepman is following a constructive line of thinking and we look for a considerable step-up in crossbreeding with the mutton rams. Texas leads America in sheep and if the present ideas of crossbreeding to the mutton ram is carried out I am sure this state will gain a new market for their feeder lambs from the corn belt feeders, and this will make more net dollars to the Texas sheepman.

—E. H. Mattingly, Sec'y
Montadale Sheep Breeders'



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PROPOSED 1953 GOALS

By J. M. (Casey) Jones, Secretary
National Wool Growers Association

Enactment of Parity Tariff

ONE OF the most important problems in placing the domestic sheep industry on a sound economic footing, is the need for an adequate tariff on imported wool to compensate for the higher production costs in the United States as compared to costs in foreign countries. While a parity tariff might not always be adequate, it would be a step in the right direction in solving a problem facing the domestic industry today.

When the Tariff Act of 1930 was written, a duty of 34 cents per clean pound on apparel wools finer than 44's was established. This figure was predicated on the basis of the difference in costs of production here and abroad. This rate of duty was reduced 25 percent, or to 25.5 cents, as a result of the Geneva Trade Conference of 1946. Radical changes in the costs of production since 1930, manipulation of currency by foreign countries and currency devaluations that have taken place, make the present 25.5 cents duty inadequate and ineffective.

Politics plays no part in the parity tariff proposal for the amount of the duty or fee is no longer used as a yardstick in determining tariff policy. The yardstick in the "parity tariff" proposal is the parity price for domestic wool as established by the

U. S. Department of Agriculture. The amount of the fee is incidental and it will vary on each shipment of wool imported, based upon the cost of that wool expressed in American dollars.

Briefly, this proposal would require the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever price support is made available to domestic wool, to notify the Secretary of the Treasury the parity price for wool for the marketing season. The Secretary of the Treasury would then impose and collect whatever duty is necessary so that the duty paid landed price of imported wool would not be less than the parity price.

A simple example of how the proposal would work is this: Say the parity price of half-blood wool is \$1.65 per clean pound. A comparable foreign wool is purchased and landed without duty at \$1.155 per clean pound. To this price would be added the present duty of 25.5 cents per clean pound making a total of \$1.41. Since this is 24 cents below the parity price, the customs official would collect the 24 cents at the same time the 25.5 cents was collected.

This proposal would strengthen American agriculture and would reduce the cost of price support operations except in the case of a worldwide economic recession, would eliminate the stigma of subsidy from the wool producer, would conform to the

implied objectives of both political parties.

In summary, the parity tariff or parity equalization fee idea represents a change in the philosophy of tariffs. It removes the commodity from the realm of national and international politics by saying: (1) We need a domestic sheep industry in the United States; (2) In order to maintain a sheep industry, it must be profitable to the producer; (3) It makes no difference whether foreign countries manipulate their currencies or use other devices to dump wool into the United States, the cost of that wool will at least be equal to the parity price of domestic wool.

Such a program would stabilize the industry and stabilize the economy of the area dependent upon the industry and assure production of a strategic commodity.

**Passage of Federal Land Legislation
and Uniform Grazing Code**
(Not Vital to Texans)

Removal of Price Controls

We will continue in 1953 to press for complete elimination of Title IV of the Defense Production Act which sets up the authority for the establishment of the Office of Price Stabilization and for price controls.

Opposition to Extension of Trade Agreements

In 1934 the Congress passed a measure commonly known as "Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act." However, at no place in the Act is the word "reciprocal" used and it is known that the actions taken under the Act have not

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been "reciprocal" as far as the United States is concerned. The lopsidedness of our trade relations is borne out by the fact that the average tariff rate applying on tariffs collected on all imports coming into the United States is about 5.5 percent; in the United Kingdom, 11 per cent; France, 11.2 percent; Italy, 11 percent; Canada, 10.2 percent; India, 25.3 percent; Australia, 17.1 percent and Mexico, 22.5 percent. In addition, other devices have been used which restrict our trade with other countries. As a result the United States not only has the lowest tariff rates in the world but it is subject to many other restrictive devices.

As late as September 12, 1952 the meeting in Mexico City of 50 countries clearly brought out that plans are "for more trade barriers, more barter deals and new complicated exchange restrictions which favor some countries and discriminate against others. British and French recently put on new, tough import restrictions and there are signs Britain will attempt to get the rest of the sterling bloc to stiffen up even more in their imports too. American delegates are still trying to argue against the tide but they are beginning to wonder if they aren't doomed to failure."

From 1940 to 1950, 103 billion dollars of American taxpayers' money has been given away. Beginning in 1946, 56 percent of our exports were paid with "aid money"; 41 percent in 1947; 45 percent in 1948; 51 percent in 1949; 46 percent in 1950 and 33 percent in 1951.

Therefore, how can anyone say the Trade Agreements Act has been effective in the 18-year period of its operation? Through our friends in Congress we have been able to amend previous extensions with inclusion of "peril point," "escape clause" and other amendments favorable to the domestic producer. In the face of present conditions, it is doubtful that the Trade Agreements Act can be eliminated. However, in the interest of operating the domestic sheep industry on a sound economic basis, we will again oppose this Act when it comes up for extension in 1953.

Elimination of Sheep Diseases

Healthy, disease-free sheep are important to the welfare of the industry at all times. Two major health problems of the industry on which work is already under way and which we aim to combat and control during 1953, are:

Scabies

During the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1952, an additional \$50,000 was appropriated by the Federal Government for scabies eradication work. This additional appropriation was a result of the efforts of the National Wool Growers Association and allied organizations started in 1951 in behalf of complete eradication of scabies in the United States. This money is being used during 1952 in the Federal quarantine area of Louisiana and Mississippi where the Bureau of Animal Industry, in cooperation with state officials, has made good progress in the unfenced, piney woods regions. Congress has also appropriated \$173,200 to conduct scabies eradication work during the 1952-53 fiscal year. Our aim is to kill the last mite. (Continued on page 74)

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By Jack B. Taylor

RAMBOUILLET breeders who have recently become members of the Association include: Jerry Dutton, Cleo, Texas; Teresa Anne Hauber, Hulet, Wyoming; Sykes Bros., Sonora, Texas; and M G M Farm (Frank C. Herriott, owner) Seymour, Illinois. Jerry Dutton is a member of the Junction 4-H Club. The Sykes Brothers, Albert and Alfred, are twins and are in the Sonora 4-H Club. Teresa Anne Huber reports that a ewe she purchased last fall from Dr. R. I. Port of Sundance, Wyoming, gave birth to triplet ewe lambs.

Clifford Olsen of Ephraim, Utah, reports the stud ram he sold for \$700.00 to the Nielson Sheep Company in the Sanpete Ram Sale was named Grand Champion at the Utah State Fair.

A Rambouillet ram consigned by Dr. R. I. Port of Sundance, Wyoming, topped the 24th Annual Wyoming Ram Sale at Casper, September 23rd and 24th. He was purchased by Peter Palmers and Sam Hampton of Worland, for \$725.00. Average on 502 Rambouillet range rams was \$86.44, while the 1424 rams of all breeds averaged \$75.11, about 60% off from last year's record breaking sale. The top selling range pen (\$150.00) was also consigned by Dr. Port.

Richard Nielson, young son of our president, is now serving in the U. S. Army at Fort Bliss, Texas.

The following club boys exhibited registered Rambouillets at the State Fair of Texas: Donnie Bode, Harper; George Parker, Harper; Tommy Heffernan, Junction; Eddie Farrell Smith, Sonora; Sidney Tetens, Pflugerville; and James Weiss, Manor, Texas. W. E. Couch of Waxahachie, was the only adult exhibitor.

Champion ram was shown by Eddie Smith; reserve champion by W. E. Couch.

Champion ewe was shown by Tommy Heffernan; reserve champion by W. E. Couch.

The largest class was the ewe lamb class with 16 entries.

Rod Richardson did an excellent job of judging his first major show. His wide experience as a breeder and showman and training in 4-H and

college livestock judging team work places him far beyond his years as a sheepman.

H. A. Peterson of the Rex Ranch, member from Laramie, Wyoming, reports that he won one blue ribbon and two red ribbons on six lambs showing against yearlings at the State Fair in Douglas - his "first whirl at the Rambouillet business."

He says their newly formed Rambouillet Association plans to hold a bred ewe sale next year. Mr. Peterson has purchased a page ad in the new breed booklet.

Club boys who are planning to exhibit registered Rambouillets in the Junior Breeding Sheep Show at San Angelo, March 5 to 8, should be sure that they have the Certificates of Registry or Transfer completed in their name prior to December 1. Club sponsors should be sure to check on this important detail.

Two new classes will be added to the Junior Breeding Sheep Show - pen-of-three ram lambs and pen-of-three ewe lambs. Another rule change will allow the Juniors to exhibit three and place two in the single classes.

By the time this is printed, the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association office will be in the Association's new office building, 2709 Sherwood Way, San Angelo, Texas. There will be plenty of parking space for the cars of members who want to visit the office.

Members may well be proud of their new property, and their forward step. I believe we are the only sheep breed association that owns its own office building.

Leo Richardson reports the recent sale of a stud ram to Mrs. Douglas Thrasher of Utopia, Texas.

Ellis Brothers of Mexico, Missouri, have sold a number of ewes and a ram to Raymond Graber of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Mr. Ellis reports the sale was made through his listing in the Association breed booklet sent to Mr. Graber by the Association office.

Another Iowa breeder, Hubert Dennis of Ottumwa, reports he has started a flock of registered Rambouillets and wants to register some of his lambs.

L. F. Hodges of Sterling City recently visited the Association office. He has recently sold a number of range rams.

H. C. Noelke, Jr., of Sheffield, Texas, visited the office recently to transfer some registered lambs to club boys. Boys receiving some of these sheep include: Joe Ed Cummins, Ronald Cummins, Bill Cauthorn, and Jim Cauthorn, all of Del Rio. Also Harry Holmes, Bud Ivey, and Truett Ivey of Sheffield, Texas.

1953 Goals

(Continued from page 73)

Vibriosis

During 1952 the National Wool Growers Association has conducted a survey, revealing abortion losses from Vibrio fetus in nine Western States and eight farm states. Due to the seriousness of this problem in several states, a meeting was called in Salt Lake City, August 20th, to discuss this threat. Growers, veterinarians and other representatives from eight states were in attendance. As a result of this meeting a committee of five has been appointed to determine a research program and research facilities available.

On September 21, this committee, with the assistance of technical advisors, formulated a proposed program to be carried on through state agricultural colleges in seven western states. Agricultural experiment stations in all other states are also being invited to cooperate in this research program.

While control of the organism causing these abortion losses appears to be a major task of research, the aim of your National Wool Growers Association is solution of this problem.

1952 was a year of achievement for the National Wool Growers Association. This was true in the fields of labor, with the passage of the bill providing 500 visas for foreign sheepherders as well as the Omnibus Immigration Bill; the application of the Buy American Act to wool; the non-recourse loan program on wool; suspension of price controls on some commodities; and the successful launching of the first step of our increased production program.

All of these accomplishments were possible through the cooperation and assistance of our effective state grower organizations, such as the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

It will be this same assistance from our state associations and the time and counsel of their officers, as well as our own National Association officers, that will help us in attaining our proposed 1953 goals.

Will G. Rawls, longtime ranchman at the head of Dove Creek, southwest of San Angelo, recently said he had never seen the Dove Creek Spring so low. It is down nearly two-thirds from normal. Mr. Rawls has sold about 1,100 of his two- and three-year-old ewes to E. B. Pinson of San Angelo.

Leon Hollis, son-in-law of Mr. Rawls, sold Mr. Pinson nearly 500 head.



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You'll enjoy the genuine Western friendliness of our San Angelo people when you attend your annual convention.

—And while in town drop in and discuss your feed and mineral problems with us — or just drop in. We'd like mighty well to see you.

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